GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN



REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF RAJASTHAN

6th April 1949 – 31st March 1950

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR RAJASTHAN FOR THE YEAR 1949-50

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GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN

1949-50

Maj General His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharana Shri Sir Bhupal Singhji Sahib Bahadur G.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. of Udaipur	*Maha Rajpramukh*
Lt Gen His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharaja Shri Sir Sawai Man Singhji Sahib Bahadur G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., LL.D. of Jaipur	*Rajpramukh*
Brigadier His Highness Maharao Raja Shri Bhimsinghji Sahib Bahadur K.C.S.I. of Kotah	*Up Rajpramukh*

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

1	Shri Hiralal Shastri	*Chief Minister & Finance Minister*
2	Shri Prem Narain Mathur	*Home Minister*
3	Shri Sidharaj Dhaddha	*Industries & Commerce Minister*
4	Shri Bhurey Lal Baya	*Transport & Public Works Minister*
5	Shri Raghubar Dayal Goyal	*Food & Agriculture Minister*
6	Shri Phoolchand Bafna	*Local Self Government Minister*
7	Shri Ved Pal Tyagi	*Law Minister*
8	Shri Rao Raja Hanut Singh	*Health Minister*
9	Shri Narsinha Kachhawa	*Labour Minister*
10	Shri Shobha Ram	*Revenue Minister*

Shri C. S. Venkatachar, I.C.S.	*Regional Commissioner and Adviser to the Rajpramukh*
Shri B. N. Jha, I.C.S.	*Senior Adviser*
Shri D. P. Pradhan, I.C.S.	*Adviser*
Shri K. Radhakrishnan, I.C.S.	*Chief Secretary*

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR RAJASTHAN

Part I

1949-50

CHAPTER I—INTRODUCTORY

Rajasthan is the largest Union of States in India with an area of 1,30 356 square miles But as compared with its size the population is only 1,33,35,782 The average density of population is 103 persons per square mile, which is less than half of India as a whole and less than 1/7th of that of Bengal It lies between 23° 3′ and 30° 12 north latitude and 69° 30′ and 78 17 east longitude Rajasthan is roughly rhombic in shape The east west diagonal is about 540 miles and the north south diagonal about 510 miles

2 *Boundaries*—It is bounded on the west and north west by Pakistan its northern and south eastern frontier marches with the Punjab and the United Provinces until it touches the river Chambal where it turns south eastward for about two hundred miles, dividing the Jaipur and Kotah divisions from Gwalior The southern boundary runs in an irregular zigzag line across the central region of India, dividing Rajasthan from Madhya Bharat Union and Gujrat

3 *Physical Features*—Jaipur Division is situated in the north east of Rajasthan lying between 25 31° and 28 34° north latitude and between 74 30° and 78 20° east longitude It covers an area of 25 427 square miles and its extreme length from north to south is 196 miles and width 216 miles from east to west Except for the Districts of Jhunjhunu and Sikar which abound in sand hills the rest of Jaipur Division is fertile and a portion of its surface is covered by the ranges of the Aravali Hills The main rivers are the Chambal, Banas Banganga Sabi Gambhir Kathi and Rooparail

4 Jodhpur Division is mostly sterile and sandy in the north and west but improves gradually from almost a desert to comparatively fertile and hospitable lands in the east and south east and in the neighbourhood of the Aravali Hills The only important river is Luni which has several tributaries the chief being Lilri Raipur Lilri Gunia Bandi Sukri and Jawai on the left and Jojri on the right, but neither the Luni nor its tributaries are perennial The soil in the north and north west is rich in salt It affords ample pasture for grazing and space for breeding cattle

5 The Bikaner Division is also a desert in the central and south west regions, the land being fertile in the eastern parts The desert in the northern part has been changed into a blooming granary of Rajasthan through the untiring efforts of that eminent statesman and sagacious ruler His late Highness Maharaja Shri Ganga Singhji Bahadur of Bikaner by means of a canal brought from the distant Sutlaj in the Punjab to irrigate 1 000 sq miles of the Ganganagar District The canal is one of the longest lined canals in the world

6 The Udaipur Division consists of an uneven tract of land intercepted by ranges of the Aravali Hill The Chambal Mahi Banas Khari Berach and Kothari rivers pass through this Division During the rains the Mahi isolates the Banswara District from the rest of the Division

7 Kotah Division is also interspersed by Aravali and Chambal but being on the fringe of the fertile Malwa region the land is very fertile and responsive to human effort

8 Climate —In an extensive state like Rajasthan varying climate is found in different places In Jaipur Jodhpur and Bikaner Division the climate is mostly hot and dry but healthy and extremes of both cold and hot weather are experienced In February 1950 a severe cold wave accompanied by heavy hail storm swept across the country the lowest temperature recorded being below the freezing point The maximum temperature recorded was 115 Fh in May 1949 in Bikaner

9 Formation of Rajasthan —The formation of Rajasthan took place in 4 stages The first Union Matsya was formed in Rajasthan on the 17th March 1948 consisting of the State of Alwar Bharatpur Dholpur and Karauli

10 Another Union in Rajasthan was formed and inaugurated at Kotah on the 25th March 1948 by the Hon ble Shri N V Gadgil on behalf of the States Minister the Hon ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel with H H the Maharao of Kotah as the Rajpramukh This Union consisted of nine States and two Chiefships —namely Kotah Tonk Bundi Jhalawar Pratapgarh Dungarpur Banswara Kishengarh and Shahpura and Lawa and Kushalgarh

11 Subsequently the Udaipur State merged in this Union with H H the Maharana of Udaipur as Rajpramukh and the Ruler of Kotah as Up Rajpramukh This Union was inaugurated by Hon ble Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru Prime Minister of India on the 18th April 1948 Later on the Rajasthan Union was reconstituted with the merger of the Former Rajasthan with the other premier States of Rajputana—Jaipur Jodhpur and Bikaner as also Jaisalmer This Union was inaugurated by the Hon ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on the 30th March 1949 It however came into existence on the 7th April 1949 when the new Government was formed with H H the Maharana of Udaipur as Maharajpramukh H H the Maharaja of Jaipur as Rajpramukh and H H the Maharao of Kotah as Up Rajpramukh Subsequently on the 15th May 1949 the Matsya Union also merged into Greater Rajasthan Lastly the State of Sirohi which had been attached to Bombay was partitioned between Bombay and Rajasthan on the 26th January 1950 and a major part of Sirohi merged in Rajasthan while Abu remained in Bombay Thus Rajasthan Union comprises of 19 States and 2 Chiefships

12 The formation of Rajasthan terminated the rule of the princes and the separate entity of the States which had existed for

several centuries, and which were recognised as independent in their internal affairs but forming part of India in the international sphere The merger was achieved by means of a Covenant which was executed by the Rulers and guaranteed by the Government of India whereby the Rulers ceded all their rights, authority and jurisdiction to the new State

13 The Rajasthan State thus formed was a heterogeneous conglomeration of independent political entities with varying levels of political, economic and cultural development and with different administrative systems prevailing in different places There were States like Jaipur Jodhpur Bikaner, Udaipur Kotah, where the administration was on modern lines laid down by the Government of India with graded officers and machinery for hearing grievances of the people, with separate and independent judiciary and necessary assemblies while in other states the conditions were more or less of a feudal nature

14 The infant State was faced with the triple important and urgent Task, first of setting up an administrative machinery in conformity with provincial administration in other States, secondly of maintaining law and order in the vast geographical area of the State and thirdly of ensuring that the machinery for supplying foodgrains in various parts of Rajasthan worked smoothly and without any hitch during the period of integration The following pages will reveal that the new Government set about with these tasks in a spirit of service and dedication

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CHAPTER II—GENERAL AND POLITICAL

Formation of Government

1 *Ministry*—The first Ministry was formed on the 7th April 1949 with the advice of the States Ministry of the Government of India The Council of Minister consisted of the following Members —

1	Shri Hira Lal Shastri Chief Minister	Appointments Finance General Administration Political Separate Revenue
2	Shri Prem Narain Mathur	Home Education Publicity Karkhanajat Anti corruption
3	Shri Siddhraj Dhadda	Industries and Commerce
4	Shri Bhure Lal Bava	Transport Communication and Public Works
5	Shri Raghubar Dayal Goyal	Food Agriculture and Forests
6	Shri Phool Chandra Bafna	Local Self Government
7	Shri Ved Pal Tyagi	Law and Justice Refugee Rehabilitation
8	Shri Rao Raja Hanut Singh	Health Medical and Jails
9	Shri Narsingh Kachhawaha	Labour Co operative and Rural Reconstruction
10	Shri Shobha Ram	Revenue Settlement and Land Records

The Ministry however received a set back after its formation since difference arose between the Ministry and the Congress Party soon after its formation culminating in the passing of a resolution of no-confidence against the Ministry by the Rajasthan Provincial Congress Committee on the 11th June 1949 The relation between the two parties therefore remained unhappy during the period under report Efforts at reapproachment were also unsuccessful

3 *Advisers*—In order to enable the Central Government effectively to discharge the responsibility assumed by it till the Constitution framed by the Constituent Assembly came into operation the State Government on the advice of the Government of India appointed two Advisers and attached them to the departments of Law and Order

Integration, Revenue and Finance All papers connected with these departments passed through the Advisers The Advisers also had the right to call for papers or information having a bearing on the matter concerning these departments They also attended meetings of the Cabinet with a right to express their views but without the right to vote The Chief Minister was expected to solve the undissolved differences between the Ministers and the Advisers otherwise these were to be referred to Government of India

4 Shri B N Jha, I C S, (of Uttar Pradesh) was appointed Senior Adviser to the Government on 15th June, 1949, for the Departments of Integration Law and Order Shri D R Pradhan, I C S, (of Bombay) was appointed Adviser to Government on 30th March, 1949 He was incharge of Finance and Revenue Departments

5 Shri C S Venkatachar I C S Regional Commissioner for Rajputana, was also appointed as Adviser to the Rajpramukh, particularly in regard to matters over which the exclusive authority vested in the Rajpramukh

6 According to the Government of India's instructions, appointments of certain posts had to be made in consultation with the Central Government The appointment of the Chairman and Members of the Public Service Commission, Chief Secretary, Finance Secretary and Inspector General of Police were made in this manner

7 *Chief Secretary*—Shri K Radhakrishnan I C S (of Madhya Pradesh) was appointed Chief Secretary to Government and took over charge on the 19th April 1949 Before his arrival Shri D R Pradhan acted as Chief Secretary from the 30th March to 19th April, 1949

Integration

9 The Heads of the following departments were Secretariat consisted of the Chief Secretary and 8 Secretaries Later on it was enlarged to consist of the Chief Secretary, two Additional Secretaries and 9 other Secretaries

9 To start with, the Heads of the following departments were appointed soon after the formation of Rajasthan —

(1) Inspector General of Police	Shri R N Banerji I P (Retd)
(2) Accountant General	Shri Rangbiharilal (Retd Accountant General from U P)
(3) Inspector General of Hospitals	Dr R M Kasliwal
(4) Settlement Commissioner	Shri Lal Singh Saktawat
(5) Director of Civil Supplies	Shri Bahuran Sinha

(6) Director of Rehabilitation	Shri N R Malkani
(7) Chief Engineer (B & R)	Shri Ki horilal Mathur
(8) Chief Engineer (Irrigation)	Shri M D Mithal I S E
(9) Director of Agriculture	Dr B Vishwanathan I A S (Retd)
(10) Director of Mines and Geology	Shri M L Sethi
(11) Transport Commissioner	Shri Kishen Puri

10 Though the Capital of the new State was located at Jaipur it was decided that the headquarters of some heads of departments should be dispersed to place other than Jaipur Thus the High Court and the Accountant General s Office were sent to Jodhpur Customs and Excise Mines and Geology and Ayurvedic Departments td Udaipur Education Department to Bikaner Forest Department to Kotah Irrigation Department to Alwar and Agriculture Department to Bharatpur

11 Up to the 15th August 1949 the administration in the Units was carried on by tne Administrators appointed by the Rajas than Government although the Central Secretariat and certain departments had been o ganised The following Administrators were appointed —

(1) Former Rajasthan	Sh i V I B Pillai I C S
(2) Jodhpur and Jaisalmer	Shri P S Rao I C S
(3) Bikaner	Shri B C Sharma (Retd listed po t holder from U P)
(4) Jaipur	Rao Chandra Pal Singh
(5) Matsya	Shri N G Chandorkar (Retd listed post holder from C P)

12 The Administrators were assisted in their duties by the Unit Secretariats and heads of departments The Administrators were given wide powers in th interests of the continuity of administration and placed incharge of all the departments of administration in the Units The Administrators ceased to exi t on the 15th August 1949 when they were replaced by the Commissioners on that date the unit Secretariats also ceased to exist

13 In September 1949 the employee and the records from different unit secretariats were shifted to Jaipur

(2) Formation of proposals for re organisation and re orientation giving—

(a) the strength of the existing staff with their scales of pay under different categories

(b) the strength of the staff proposed after integration

(c) territorial distribution of work and

(d) adjustment of exi ting staff including retrenchment and ear marking of surpluses and reporting of deficiencies

(3) Propo als for scales of pay and extra cost

18 Accordingly Departmental Committees were originally appointed in respect of 53 departments Besides the Departmental Committees four Special Committee were also appointed by Government as follows —

(1) Committee for Unification of Laws Civil Criminal Stamps Court Fees etc This Commit ee worked under the Chairmanship of Shri S K Ghosh Chief Justice of the Jaipur High Court It submitted its report in September 1949 together with a draft Ordinance for adopting 102 Central Acts

(2) Committee to enquire and report on Land Tenures and allied matters This Committee worked under the Chairmanship of Shri P N Kaul It submitted a note giving the pre ent position in regard to land tenure in different parts of Rajasthan

(3) Committee for unification of Revenue laws It worked under the Chairmanship of Shri A A Kherie It submitted its report in September 1949 and also the draft of Tenancy and Revenue Bills

(4) Committee to formulate proposals regarding formation of different sections of the General Secretariat This was under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary Some preliminary data were collected and action thereon was subsequently taken by organi ing the different departments and sections

19 As the formation of cadres framing of Service Rules and fixing of the personnel inherited from the Covenanting States into different cadres required time and care it was decided in the preliminary stage of effecting physical integration to take such questions at a later stage and to make appointments on an *ad hoc* basis to the variou departments as and when the administrative set up for each Department was worked out and sanctioned

20 As each Departmental Committee submitted its report it was first scrutinised in the Integration Departmen and in consultation with the Head of Department and other officers the pattern of the administrative set up was worked out by the Integration Department and after approval by the Integration Committee the Government Order sanctioning the organisation and set up was is ued The integra ed set up of each Department laid down the pattern of the organisation for Rajasthan and the number of posts in different cate-

gories, such as Gazetted or State service, Subordinate Services, Ministerial Services and Class IV Services The Ministerial Services were, at a later stage, divided into 3 categories in accordance with the classification adopted in the Unified Pay Scales Rules i e (a) Superintendents, (b) Upper Division Clerks and (c) Lower Division Clerks The strength under each category for the Head Office and the Subordinate Offices of each Department was also fixed

21 After the issue of the Integration orders the Heads of Departments were asked to make interim postings against the sanctioned posts from amongst the personnel available in the Departments of the units of Rajasthan In order that there may not be delay in giving effect to the new administrative set up, the Heads of Departments were asked to make all the appointments including those which might otherwise have been made by the Government But such postings were specified and the Heads of Departments were asked to submit their proposals to Government both in the Administration and Integration Departments The Heads of Departments were also requested to work out as a result of the new set up —

(1) Statements showing surplus and deficiencies in staff,

(2) Financial effect and

(3) Schedule of duties to be fulfilled by the officers and other staff

22 Later on, in order to eliminate unnecessary delay and to speed up the process, it was decided that wherever possible the interim posting orders for higher appointments should be issued simultaneously with the integration order from the Integration Department

23 In respect of certain Departments mainly of a temporary character, such as Relief and Rehabilitation, Administration of Evacuee Property Census Elections, etc no Integration orders were issued The Administrative Department issued the necessary orders but information in regard to their organisation was obtained by the Integration Department

24 *Public Service Commission*—On the 30th April, 1949, a Public Service Commission was constituted for the whole of Rajasthan replacing similar institutions in the Covenanting States It consisted of a Chairman and two Members Shri Sarat Kumar Ghosh, Chief Justice of the Jaipur High Court was appointed as Chairman Pandit Devi Shankar Tiwari ex-Education Minister, Jaipur, was appointed as Member of the Commission Shri N R Chandorkar was appointed as the second Member on the 14th October, 1949

25 *High Court*—A Unified High Court in Rajasthan was inaugurated on the 29th August, 1949, by His Highness the Rajpramukh at Jodhpur Benches of the High Court were established at Jaipur, Udaipur, Bikaner and Kotah to dispose of the work pending in the High Courts of those units The work of the Udaipur and Kotah

Benches having been finished they were abolished At present there is a Bench of the High Court at Jaipur

26 *Integration of Laws*—Consequent on the formation of the new State it was necessary that all the Laws—Civil Criminal, Stamps etc existing in the different States should be unified A Committee was therefore appointed on 10th May 1949 consisting of the following members —

1	Hon ble Justice Shri S K Ghosh Chief Justice High Court Jaipur	*Chairman*
2	Hon ble Justice K L Bapna Puisne Judge High Court Jaipur	*Member*
3	Hon ble Justice Ghisolal Dhanopia Judge High Court Udaipur	*Member*
4	Hon ble Justice Shri Ranjitmal Judge High Court Jaipur	*Member*
5	Hon ble Justice Shri Trilochandutt Acting Chief Justice Bikaner	*Member*
6	Shri P D Loiwal Judicial Secretary Rajasthan	*Secretary*
7	Shri Kaluram Agrawal Secretary Legislative Department Jaipur	*Jt Secretary*

27 As a result of the Committees recommendations the laws which existed in the various Covenanting States were unified by means of Ordinances A Central Laws Ordinance was also issued by which 86 Acts of the Central Legislatures were adopted to Rajasthan With the extension of the Part A States Laws to Rajasthan along with other Part B States the unification of the legal system was complete Necessary steps were taken to give effect to Central enactments in Rajasthan

28 *Financial Integration*—With a view to uniforming the financial systems prevailing in the Covenanting States the Rajasthan Government appointed a Committee on 10th May 1949 consisting of the following persons —

1	Shri D R Pradhan ICS Adviser to the Rajasthan Government	*Chairman*
2	Shri Rang Biharilal Accountant General Rajasthan Jaipur	*Member*
3	Shri G S Purohit Integration Secretary	*Member*
4	Shri Billam Chand Bhandari Finance Secretary Rajasthan	*Member*
5	Accountant General Jaipur	*Secretary*

29 District treasuries and sub-treasuries on the pattern of other States were established

30 A Schedule of Powers providing for the delegation of powers to the Heads of Departments and subordinate officers was issued

31 All internal customs barrier between various parts of Rajasthan were abolished and a uniform system of tariff was evolved in substitution of the different tariffs in force in the Covenanting Units

32 In June, 1949, as the first step towards the disposal of staff inherited from the Covenanting Units who may be surplus to requirements in Rajasthan, it was decided that Government servants who had obtained 55 years of age or completed 30 years of qualifying service on May 1, 1949, be retired with the exception of —

(a) Judges of the High Courts of the Covenanting States, and

(b) officers employed on contract whose cases were to be dealt with on their merit and in accordance with the terms of their appointment

The principles and terms on which such Government servants were to be retired were also laid down

33 *Integration of Services* —With a view to examine the varying scales of pay in different units and to evolve uniform scales as also to standardise the scales of pay of similar kinds of establishments in different departments, the Government appointed a committee on the 10th May, 1949, consisting of the following members —

1	Chief Secretary	*Chairman*
2	Accountant-General, Rajasthan	*Member*
3	Secretary, Integration Department	*Member*
4	Chief Auditor, Jodhpur Railway	*Member*
5	Accountant-General Jaipur	*Secretary*
6	Deputy Secretary, Services Branch, Udaipur	*Jt Secretary*

34 A map of Rajasthan showing the boundaries of Divisions, Districts, Sub-Divisions and Tehsils and incorporating the territories transferred to Rajasthan in connection with the exchange of enclaves was prepared and published through the Survey of India

Political Department

35 The Political Department functioned under the direction and control of the Chief Secretary with Mr V R Adige as Additional Secretary

36 During the period under report between August and October 1949 the private property settlements of the Rulers were finalised and intimated to this Government The Department was mainly concerned with the implementation of these decisions

37 The administration of the Indo Pakistan Permit System caused some anxiety after February 1950 in view of the migration of Muslims to Pakistan in large numbers It was however a matter of some satisfaction that such migration was not attended with any untoward happening and the authorities as well as the local population behaved with exemplary consideration towards the migrants

38 During the months preceding and following the formation of Rajasthan a considerable number of Passport cases had accumulated All arrear cases were practically completely disposed of before the end of the year

CHAPTER III —ADMINISTRATION OF LAND

Board of Revenue

1 Boards of Revenue had existed in the States of Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Matsya and Former Rajasthan

2 On 12th August 1949, His Highness the Rajpramukh promulgated an Ordinance, No XXII of 1949, to provide for the establishment of the Board of Revenue for Rajasthan The Board was constituted on 1st November, 1949, with Shri Brijchandra Sharma as Chairman and Shri Lalsingh Saktawat and Shri Altaf Ahmed Kherie as members

3 The general superintendence and control over the revenue courts and officers was vested in the Board

4. 948 cases were instituted in the Board and 366 disposed of by the end of March, 1950 The cases were heard at Jaipur and other Divisional headquarters.

5 The Chairman of the Board has also been entrusted with general supervision over the Land Records Department

Administration of Land

6 *General*—Rajasthan was divided into 5 divisions—Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Udaipur and Kotah—and 25 districts The following are the districts in each division —

Jaipur Division	7 Districts	Alwar Bharatpur Jaipur Sawai Madhopur Sikar Jhunjhunu and Tonk
Jodhpur Division	7	Barmer Jaisalmer Jalore Jodhpur Nagaur Pali and Sirohi
Bikaner Division	3	Bikaner Churu and Ganganagar
Udaipur Division	5	Banswara Bhilwara Chittorgarh Dungarpur and Udaipur
Kotah Division	3	Bundi Jhalawar and Kotah

7 Each Division was placed in charge of a Commissioner and a district in charge of a Collector The following were the Commissioners in charge of various divisions in 1949 50 —

1	Shri P N Kaul	Commissioner, Jaipur
2	Shri Daulat Singh	Commissioner Jodhpur
3	Shri Bhagwat Singh Mehta	Commissioner Bikaner
4	Shri Kishen Puri	Commissioner Udaipur
5	Shri Kesri Singh Ranawat	Commissioner, Kotah

8 *Rainfall*—The average rainfall differed from district to district It was about 20" in Jaipur Division, while in Jodhpur Division it was scanty and unevenly distributed, averaging from 7" to 24" The year under report was a famine year, rains having failed in most parts of the State In Udaipur Division there was failure of rains practically during the last three years except Banswara and Chittorgarh Districts As a result the tanks dried up and water level in the wells also went down During the year under report, rains set in at the usual time but failed after the sowing was finished in a large part of the division During the months of January and February, 1950, also the rains were irregular and insufficient and the cold wave also considerably damaged the crops In Kotah Division although

the rainfall was below the average but timely showers helped the cultivation to a great extent In Bikaner Division the average rain fall was 10 81 during the year

9 *Population* —The density of population differs from district to district The population according to 1941 Census was as follows —

D	*P p l t on*
J p	51 01 000
J dhp	8 4 439
B k	1 9 938
Udaip	27 35 734
k t h	13 63 671
To AL	1 33 35 78

10 *Area Villages etc* —The total area number of villages occupied and unoccupied area of each integrating unit are tabulated below —

N me f U t	*N mb f U g*	*A Sq m l*	*Kh ls A*		*T t l (t er)*
			O p d (n	*U) p d*	
1		3	4	5	6
J p	6 371	15 601	19 36 149	11 10 080	30 46 9
Jodhpu	4 936	54 156	17 74 080	14 70 720	3 44 800
B kan	3 368	3 317	3 06 650	1 15 878	53 4 8
F m R j th n	14 469	9 654	47 08 771	61 36 329	1 09 35 100
M t y	4 66	7 6 8	37 3 138	8 5 40	45 48 378
T TA	33 410	1 30 356	1 54 38 688	1 16 58 247	2 70 06 935

11 *Transfer of Enclaves* —The existence of numerous small en claves of States in Provincial territories and *vice versa* and of one State in the other led to serious administrative difficulties specially in regard to the maintenance of law and order and the administra tion of various control measures in force in the Provinces and States concerned In the interest of administrative efficiency it was con sidered essential that these small enclaves should be immediately merged in the Provinces/States in which they were situated and it was decided to effect the necessary territorial readjustments under the provisions of sections 290 290A and 290B of the Government of India Act 1935 In accordance with this decision 113 villages were included in and 58 villages excluded from Rajasthan.

12 *Resumption* —During the year under review Non Khalsa villages with an area of about 12 685 acres and an income of Rs 45 330/12/6 were resumed by Government in Jaipur Division

13 *Crops* —Out of the total Khalsa area under cultivation in Jaipur Division only 5 17,249 acres were irrigated The Rabi crop was much below the average on account of heavy damage to it by frost and hail storm As a result of the special appeal made for

"Grow More Food Campaign" an additional area of 42,781 acres of land was brought under cultivation

14 In Jodhpur Division the crops suffered heavily on account of failure of rains and were further damaged by cold wave and hail storm Thus there was only 4 to 8 annas crop in a rupee and famine conditions prevailed In order to help the famine striken people, the Government undertook several relief measures

15 In Bikaner Division the Kharif crop was generally poor in Bikaner and Churu districts and barani tehsils of Ganganagar district The condition of Rabi crop was good Due to the steps taken to encourage temporary cultivation in connection with "Grow More Food Campaign" a large area was brought under cultivation but the cold wave during the second week of February, 1950, damaged the crops The damage was general The yield was therefore below normal In Bikaner and Churu Districts very little area is cultivated for Rabi crops

16 In Udaipur Division there was failure of rain in 12 Tehsils of the Udaipur District covering an area of 4,437 miles and 9 Tehsils of Bhilwara District covering an area of 2,900 Sq miles Government sanctioned relief works amounting to Rs 15,50 683/-

17 In Kotah Division the total cultivated area was 2,64,865 acres, out of which 1,24,348 acres were irrigated and the rest unirrigated

18 *Demand & Collection*—Total land revenue demand and collections during the year under report were as follows —

Name of Division	*Demand*	*Collections in 1949 50*	*Percentage of realisation*
Jaipur		1 07 04 102/ /	82 2
Jodhpur			
Bikaner	73 6_ 995/	54 25 291/	74 0
Udaipur	90 84 514/	68 11 660/	70 5
Kotah	60 96 813/5/3	59 99 356/3/	98 5

19 *Taccavi Loans*—In Jaipur Division taccavi loans of Rs 1 20 910/- were advanced to cultivators for minor irrigation works and purchase of cattle etc while in Jodhpur Division a sum of Rs 2 lacs was sanctioned for advancing taccavi loans, but as it was arranged at the close of the year so no loans could be given In Kotah Division Rs 2,37,393/- were distributed as taccavi loans to cultivators

20 *Disposal of Cases*—In Jaipur Division the number of revenue cases instituted and disposed of were 3355 and 3014 respectively while in Bikaner Division out of 6 225 revenue cases 4,417 were disposed of, in Udaipur Division out of 89,822 revenue cases 45,616 were disposed of and out of 209 appeals 92 were disposed of during the year under review

Locust Breeding and Control

21 Locust breeding in Bikaner Division occurred during the year at three different intervals due to th

invasion by three different sets or waves of locust swarms Control operations were organised immediately in the infested areas

Minor Irrigation Works

22 The following work was done in each division during the year—

N m of D	W lls construct d	W ll R pa red	T k p d const u t d
J pu	1090		78
J dl pu	6		07
Blk n	4		
Ud pu	021	111	

Land Acquisition

23 The Sub Divisional Officer Incharge Jaipur Sub Division also worked as the Land Acquisition Officer

24 Twenty one cases of land acquisition were submitted to the Government for sanction in which compensation to be paid amoun ed to Rs 1?? 335/ after necessary legal action Plots were recommended for allotment to those who had to be shifted from their original houses or buildings in connection with acquisition proceedings Besides this a sum of Rs 93 280/10/ was spent and paid to the owners of houses wells lands etc os compensation sanctioned by the Government

Land Records

25 Formerly there were different systems of keeping the land records in various units In Former Rajasthan the land record work was carried out by the Patwaries Tafedars Amins Kanugos and Inspectors while in Jaipur Bikaner and Matsya the work was done by the Patwaries Girdawars Sadar Kanugos office Kanugos and Assistant Sadar Kanugos In Jodhpur and Jaisalmer the preparation of land records was entrusted to Hawaldars under the direct supervision of the Revenue In pectors

26 Soon after the formation of Rajasthan Shri Lal Singh Saktawat was appointed as Settlement Commissioner Director of Land Records Inspector General of Registration and Superintendent of Stamps Rajasthan in April 1949 A Committee of Settlement and Land Record Officers of the Covenanting Units was constituted under his Chairmanship for the integration and re organisation of the D partment

27 On the 3rd September 1949 Shri Hari Ram Mishra took over charge of the Department from Shri Lal Singh Saktawat on the latter s appointment as Member of the Board of Revenue

28 In March 1950 the Land Records Registration and Stamps Departments were separated from the Settlement Department and Shri Chhail Biharilal Shrivastava was appointed as Director of Land Records and Inspector General of Registration and Stamps Depart

ment To assist him in the Land Records work, three Assistant Directors of Land Records were appointed

29 Officers of the status of sub divisional officer and designated as District Land Records Officer were appointed in every district and attached to the Collector for Land Records work The posts of Sadar Kanugos, Assistant Sadar Kanugos, Office Kanugos and Inspectors were created all over Rajasthan A separate staff was appointed at the same time for inter-statal boundary work

30 A special officer was appointed for drafting the Manual of Land Records for Rajasthan which was then sent to the Commissioners and Collectors for their suggestions regarding the duties of Patwaries Forms were also prepared to be prescribed for use in Rajasthan keeping in view the different kinds of forms in use in the Integrating States

31 There was increased demand for Patwaries for Non Khalsa areas to meet which 9 Patwari Schools were opened in the Jaipur Unit for their training During the year under report 160 candidates came out successful One more school was started in District Bhilwara, where 60 candidates received training

Survey and Settlement

32 On the formation of Rajasthan survey and settlement operations were being conducted in all the integrating States except Alwar, Bharatpur, Karauli, Bundi Tonk and Jaisalmer

33 Shri Lal Singh Saktawat was appointed Settlement Commissioner for Rajasthan in April 1949 Subsequently on Shri Lal Singh s appointment as Member of the Board of Revenue, Shri H R Mishra was appointed in his place and he took over on 3rd September, 1949

34 Before the formation of Rajasthan different systems of working prevailed in various units The department was therefore reorganised A district was taken as a unit with a Settlement Officer and 5 to 6 Assistant Settlement Officers cum-Assistant Record Officers under him, according to the volume of work

35 The Survey and Settlement Staff had to face active opposition of Bhomias in Jaipur Unit and the indifference of Jagirdars in general in other units Survey work in the Bikaner District particularly on the Pakistan border was done in face of great risk and difficulties as labour was not available in sufficient quantity for doing the work

36 The following survey and settlement work in different stages was completed during the year under report —

Work	*Former Rajasthan* Sq miles	*Jodhpur* Sq miles	*Jaipur* Sq miles	*Bikaner* Sq miles	*Total* Sq miles
Traverse	144		369		513
Survey	1085	2023	2842	1493	7443
Attestation	981	2849	2499	2878	9207
Soil Classification	1255	2650	2571	1304	7780
Assessment	273		518		791
Announcement	1099	2638	150		3887
Fairing of Records	1561		1223		2784

37 *Abadi Survey and Record Operations*—In the Jaipur City traverse of 2 sq miles was done In house to house survey 7227 numbers were completed As regards attestation and records of rights in Jaipur City 13 792 cases were disposed of during the year while attestation and record of rights in other towns were also completed

38 In Jaipur and Dholpur Districts Abadi survey and record operations were closed as they did not give any return in exchange of the huge sums spent on the operations

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CHAPTER IV—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

Agriculture

1 Dr B Vishwanathan who was the Director of Agriculture in Former Rajasthan was appointed to be the Director of Agriculture for Rajasthan till Dr T S Sabnis (retired from U P service) took over charge from him on the 29th November, 1949

2 The integration of the Department was completed in January, 1950 and the new department was inaugurated with Headquarters at Bharatpur on the 5th January, 1950 In this department the Animal Husbandary and Veterinary sections were also amalgamated.

3 In the new set-up 4 posts of Deputy Directors, viz Deputy Director (Crop Husbandry) Deputy Director (Livestock and Veterinary), Deputy Director (Research) and Deputy Director (Cotton) were sanctioned At the Headquarters the Director was to be assisted by 3 Assistant Directors, viz, Technical Administration and Veterinary The District Staff consisted of 25 District Agricultural Officers and a member of Farm Superintendents Fieldman etc. The research staff consisting of Economic Botanist Agricultural Engineer, Hydrologist and Plant Assistants was also sanctioned Most of the posts of Research Assistants were kept vacant, and only some temporary staff was appointed

4 After integration, this department concentrated its activities during the year to distribution of improved seed weighing about 20,000 maunds In addition the routine experiments and seed multiplication of new crops were carried out independently in each unit on old lines but the result could not be assessed due to the subsequent transfers of the officers in the department

Livestock and Veterinary

5 *Introductory*—Before the formation of Rajasthan the *Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Departments were functioning* in Former Rajasthan Matsya Jodhpur Jaipur and Bikaner States. There were separate Heads of Department in these units except Matsya and Jaipur

6 In Rajasthan the section was placed under the Director of Agriculture with one Deputy Director to assist him at the headquarters at Bharatpur Livestock and Veterinary Section was divided into three zones with headquarters at Udaipur (for Udaipur and Kotah Divisions) Jodhpur (for Jodhpur and Bikaner Divisions) and Jaipur (for Jaipur Division) The following officers were also attached to the Livestock and Veterinary Section —

1 Regional Veterinary Officer, 2 Divisional Veterinary Officers 1 Animal Husbandry Officer, 1 Livestock Development Officer, 1 Dairy Development Officer, 1 Gaushala Development Officer and 2 Fisheries Supervisors.

7 *Veterinary Hospitals*—The number of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries in different Covenanting States was as follows Most of the dispensaries were run by trained compounders—

	V t nary H p t l	I t n ry D p san
(1) J pu	9	5
( ) J dl pur	11	1
(3) B k	7	3
(4) F m R jasth n	0	0
( ) M t y	4	1
	51	81 =13

8 *Gaushalas and Dairy Farm*—There are two Gaushalas—at Kotah and Jaipur and two Dairy Farms—at Jodhpur and Alwar—which supplied milk to Government Departments and the public

9 *Poultry Farms*—There are two Poultry Farms—at Udaipur and Jaipur To encourage public to start poultry farming the birds of pure breed were given in exchange for Deshi Hens or cocks Eggs were also sold at concession rates for hatching purposes

10 *Pathological Laboratory*—There are two laboratories—at Udaipur and Jodhpur—where routine examination of Pathological specimen is carried out and G T V for field use is prepared One Station Wagon was fitted for treating animals in villages and inoculations against rinderpest The laboratory at Udaipur was shifted to Jaipur

11 *Breeding Farms*—There are four Cattle Breeding Farms of different breeds at Alwar Bassi (Jaipur) Kotah and Nagaur The Mewat breed is developed at Alwar Hariana at Bassi and Nagauri at Nagaur Only the best animals are retained at the Farms while the rest are auctioned These farms are supervised by technically qualified persons and are kept under the direct control of the Animal Husbandry Officer whose headquarters are at Alwar

12 *Fishery*—A survey of fisheries of Rajasthan was undertaken for its development in Rajasthan

13 *Training*—Thirteen students were under training during the year in Veterinary Science in different Veterinary Colleges and two of them were in Final Year

14 *Livestock Development*—Survey of sheep and goats in Rajasthan was undertaken by the Livestock Development Officer and Pathologist regarding their breed and their diseases

15 *Diseases*—The following number of cases were treated in various veterinary hospitals and dispensaries in Rajasthan during the year under report—

(1) I d	9
( ) O td	47 819
(3) T t l D ly tt l n	1 13 185
(4) Cast t n —	
( ) by pe t n	664
(b) by Burd	1 703

(5) Major operations	69
(6) Minor operations	7 512
(7) Animals treated	51 217
(8) Contagious cases	14 790
(9) Inoculations	10 618
(10) Medicines supplied	18 770
(11) Medico Legal Cases examined	157
(12) Post mortem performed	51

Forests

16 *General*—The Forest Departments of the various Covenanting States were integrated and placed under the control of Shri Suganchand Kothari (Jodhpur Unit) as the Chief Conservator of Forest, with headquarters at Kotah

17 For this Department Rajasthan has been divided into two circles—Eastern (with headquarters at Kotah) and Western (with headquarters at Udaipur) The Eastern Circle consists of 8 divisions and 2 sub divisions while the Western Circle consists of 4 divisions and 1 sub division Each division is in the charge of a Divisional Forest Officer, while the sub-divisions are under the Sub Divisional Forest Officers

18 The main forests lie on the Aravali ranges and adjoining hillocks, the type varying from dry deciduous mixed forests of teak in Banswara, Kherwara, Baran and Jhalawar to thorny scrub jungles of Jodhpur and Bikaner

19 *Area and Classification*—The total area of forests in Rajasthan is about 12 564 sq miles In most of the Covenanting States, survey, demarcation and settlement of forests had not been undertaken It has now been taken in hand The exact area and classes of forests will be known after forest settlement operations have been completed

20 In Jaipur Unit, Forest Settlement Operations in 20 Tehsils were carried out and provisional maps and tracings of 368 villages were prepared The area demarcated by the Forest Settlement Officer in Former Rajasthan for this period is about 68 332 acres

21 *Jagir Forests*—There are vast forest areas under Jagirdars It was found that these forests had been over exploited in an unscientific way and hence deserve rest and protection for some time to come

22 *Laws in force and Offences*—The Acts, Ordinances and Rules of various Covenanting States remained in force in different integrating units during the year A Committee was constituted to submit recommendations with regard to forest concessions The number of forest offences pending on the 1st October, 1949, was 770 and of new offences was 5,371, making a total of 6,141 In majority of cases offences were compounded departmentally and only a few challaned in courts

23 *Grazing*—Grazing of cattle in forest areas is allowed on payment of scheduled rates prevailing in different Units This being a famine year, cattle from outside Rajasthan were not allowed to graze in our forests

24 *Fires*—There were 118 cases of forest fires affecting 6 10 ,61 acres of forest area

5 *Products and Developments*—The main forest products of Rajasthan are Catechu teak wood in fairly moderate sizes petty timber of all kinds firewood charcoal grass khas bamboos temru leaves fibres and flosses dru s hides and skins honey and wax, gums and medicinal herbs flowers and fruits and tanning bark.

6 *Forest Industries*—The following cottage industries thrive upon the forest produce —

(1) Tanning industry in which Anwal bark (Cassia auriculata) is mostly used
(2) Catechue manufacture from Kher wood
(3) Bobbins and toys from petty timber
(4) Match industry in Kotah and Udaipur Divisions in which Salar (Boswallia Serrata) wood is used
(5) Biri manufacture from Tendu leaves
(6) Khas oil extraction and Khas tattis preparation using Khas grass of Bharatpur District and
(7) Palm Gur preparation by tapping juice of date palm tree

7 Except Catechu preparation other industries are carried on a very small scale and are confined to particular localities only

8 *Exploitation*—Annual coupes are laid out for supply of fire-wood and charcoal The coupes are worked on coppice with standard system the standards being left to seed bearers The coupes are closed to grazing so that the coppice shoots and the regeneration might not be trampled down or browsed for about 4 5 years

9 *Training*—Due to paucity of trained personnel a Forest School was established at Kotah to train students for Subordinate Forest Service 25 students passed the final examination during the year Three candidates were receiving training at Dehradun for Superior Forest Service at an expense of about Rs 32 000/

30 *Preservation of Wild Animals*—The Shikarkhana Depart ment has been styled as the Wild Life Preservation Department One Game Warden at Kotah and two Assistant Game Wardens at Udaipur and Jaipur have been appointed

31 *Zoo*—Zoos are maintained at 5 places in Rajasthan viz at Jaipur Jodhpur Bikaner Udaipur and Kotah

32 *Receipts and Expenditure*—The total revenue of the Forest Department during the year amounted to Rs 23 08 863 9 5 and the expenditure amounted to Rs 10 88 370 1 3

Civil Supplies

33 *General*—Shri Bahuran Sinha (Jaipur Unit) was appointed Commissioner of Civil Supplies with headquarters at Jaipur He was assisted by three Deputy Commissioners and seven Assistant Commissioners There is a Deputy Commissioner in every division, and each district has a District Supply Officer For procurement

work every tehsil headquarter is provided with a Naib Tehsildar together with the necessary staff The department levies administration charges on the import of cloth yarn and sugar The expenses on food rationing procurement storage, transport and accounts establishment are debited to the Procurement Scheme The remaining expenditure is met out of general revenue budget

34 *Food*—Owing to the failure of rains famine conditions prevailed in the entire Jodhpur Division and the major part of Udaipur Division consisting of the Districts of Dungarpur, Bhilwara Bhomat, etc The feeding of over two million people living in these extensive areas during the year was a major achievement of the department Adequate arrangements were made for the transport of food grains from surplus to famine areas

35 The total requirement of food during the year was 5 00 000 tons partly it was procured from internal sources and partly from the allocations made by the Central Government One half of the entire population was under some form of rationing during the year The scale of ration was 12 oz per day per head In spite of scarcity conditions it was found possible to declare 17 530 tons of gram as surplus under the Basic Plan and offered for movement to deficit areas outside Rajasthan The export of Moong and Arhar outside Rajasthan was permitted during the year under certain restrictions from Matsya area

36 *Procurement*—Before formation of Rajasthan some States had their own system of procurement of food-grains while others had none The States of Bikaner and Matsya had no procurement, while the remaining had different systems of procurement After merger procurement was started in Matsya and Bikaner. 12 96 650 maunds wheat 7,04 900 maunds barley 2 46 200 maunds gram 87,700 maunds gojra 57 500 maunds Bejhar 27 490 maunds Gochani and 23 190 maunds other mixed grains total 24,42,630 maunds of Rabi food-grains were procured in Rajasthan

37 One uniform system of compulsory and direct levy was introduced in the State from Kharif of 1949 50 On account of failure of crops and prevailing famine conditions in some parts and poor produce in other parts on account of failure of winter rains the target was fixed at 12 00 000 maunds Out of this, maize 88 375 maunds Bajra 1 45 113 maunds Jowar 2,18,192 maunds total 4 51 680 maunds were procured

38 *Cement and Iron and Steel*—The quotas of iron and steel and cement (non agricultural) and sugar were distributed among various divisions on the basis of population

39 The non-agricultural quarterly quotas of iron and steel cement and pipe were distributed as follows in various divisions —

Division	*Iron & Steel*	*Cement*	*Pipe*
Jaipur	232 tons	2 340 tons	38 127 ft.
Jodhpur	119 tons.	1 200 tons	16 6[illegible]3 ft
Bikaner	59 5 tons	600 tons.	1[illegible] 776 ft
Udaipur	12[illegible] tons	1 260 tons	10 080 ft
Kotah	59 [illegible] tons	600 tons	[illegible] 012 ft
TOTAL	595 tons.	6 000 tons	87 648 ft

24 *Fires*—There were 118 cases of forest fires affecting 6 10 761 acres of forest area

2 *Products and Developments*—The main forest products of Rajasthan are Catechu teak wood in fairly moderate sizes petty timber of all kinds firewood charcoal grass khas bamboos temru leaves fibres and flosses drugs hides and skins honey and wax, gums and medicinal herbs flowers and fruits and tanning bark

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45 The following quotas were received from the Textile Commissioner Bombay —

Month	Cloth quota (in bales)
July 1949	9 535 bales
August 1949	6 785
September 1949	8 979
October 1949	7 370
November 1949	4 847
December 1949	5 018
January 1950	5 123
March 1950	4 585
TOTAL	52,242 bales

46 There were different systems in vogue in the units for import and distribution of cloth Steps were taken to bring all units on a uniform footing A system has been evolved under which for every district there would be a separate whole-sale importer who will import and make whole-sale distribution of goods to the authorised retailers as per instructions of the Deputy Commissioners of Civil Supplies concerned

47 There was no uniformity in the rates of the commission etc, for the sale of cloth or yarn in Rajasthan The following rates were therefore, enforced —

(a) On cloth manufactured before 1st November, 1949—

(i) Importers 4½% (inclusive of all expenses in importing the goods down to the stage where they actually distribute goods to the next link)

(ii) Wholesalers 3% (inclusive of all expenses incurred after taking delivery of the goods from the importers till they distribute goods to retailers)

(iii) Retailers 8%

These rates, however, will not affect the special rates that may have been or may be laid down from time to time with respect to certain parties for sale of goods at reduced rates

(b) On cloth manufactured after 1st November, 1949—

(i) *for cloth imported by States nominees*—

Importer cum-wholesalers	5%
Retailers	7%
Super Administration Charges	2%
	14%

(ii) For cloth imported by private parties—

Super Administration Charges	5%
Over-all margin of commission	9%
	14%

(iii) Margin of commission for sale of cloth to consumers by the retail shops of the Mills situated in Rajasthan — 10%
Super Administration Charges — 2%

12%

Co operative Societies

48 *General* —The Department was integrated on 24th February 1950 and Shri R P Bhargava (Jaipur Unit) was appointed Registrar of Co-operative Societies He was also appointed ex officio Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Partnership Firms as well as the Registrar of Village Panchayats and Commissioner of Small Savings Scheme

49 The integrated set up consists of two Deputy Registrars at the Head Office (one for administration and the other for expansion) and seven Assistant Registrars each at Jaipur Jodhpur Bikaner Udaipur Kotah Alwar and Bharatpur and one at the Head Office An Assistant Registrar was also appointed for registration of Joint Stock Companies and Partnership Firms An Education Officer and Publicity Officer was also appointed The Field Staff consisted of 47 Inspectors 130 As istant Inspectors and 42 Auditors

05 *Societies* —There were 2 677 Co-operative Societies in various units before merger There was no Co-operative movement in Tonk Banswara Shahpura Dungarpur and Jaisalmer During the year 173 new co operative societies were organised bringing the total to 2 850 as shown below—

Central Credit	7
Central Non Credit	9
Primary Societies	2 834

The total membership was 3 ı00 while the working capital amounted to Rs 76 lakhs

51 *Financing* —The practice of financing co operative societies varied from place to place but the facilities were inadequate to meet the demands In Jaipur the Bank of Jaipur Ltd advanced loans to the Co-operative Societies on the guarantee of the Government In Former Rajasthan there was a Central Co-operative Bank at Kotah with 13 branches In Jodhpur there was no co operative bank but Government directly advanced loans to co operative ocieties subject to a maximum of Rs 150/ to an individual member In Bikaner there was a Central Co operative Bank but with limited funds and it catered to the needs of the societies in Ganganagar District The Central Co-operative Bank at Alwar was supported by Government as its condition became precarious after the evacuation of Meos In Bharatpur the Krishna Bank also formed a co-operative society

52 The total number of central co operative Banks and Unions in Rajasthan was 7 with a membership of 3 148

53 The Bank of Rajasthan and the Bank of Bikaner earned a profit of Rs 22 500/ while the Alwar Bank showed a loss of Rs 4 400/ owing to the evacuation of Meos

54 *Central Non-Credit Societies*—There were 9 Central Non Credit Societies functioning in Rajasthan during the year The Industrial and Marketing Federation at Jaipur enjoyed credit facilities to the extent of Rs 15 lakhs at 4% interest against Government guarantee from the Bank of Jaipur Ltd

55 *Agricultural Credit Societies*—The total number of Agricultural Credit Societies was 1,718 consisting of 184 with limited liability, 1,521 with unlimited liability and 13 Grain Banks with a membership of 31,522 and a working capital of Rs 27 6 lakhs The loans advanced during the year to individuals amounted to Rs 16 1 lakhs and the repayments to 14 6 lakhs of rupees The total amount outstanding is Rs 23 lakhs The dividend paid on shares ranged from 4½ to 10% while the rate of interest on borrowings varied from 4½ to 7% and that of lending from 7½ to 9%

56 *Agricultural Non Credit Societies*—There were 262 societies consisting of Purchase and Sale 96, Productive 30, Social Service 134, and others 2 The total membership was 3,244 There were 26 Co operative Farming Societies including one Land Colonization Society Out of these, 7 were in Jaipur and 18 in Alwar directly managed by the Rehabilitation Department

57 *Non-Agricultural Credit Societies*—The number of such societies was 213 with a membership of 7,916 Loans advanced during the year amounted to Rs 3 78 lakhs and loans recovered were Rs 3 11 lakhs The dividend varied from 4 to 10%

58 *Housing Societies*—These numbered 500 with membership of 1,331 Loans taken during the year amounted to Rs 95,000/- and loans repaid to Rs 40 000/- and goods worth Rs 60 lakhs were sold, on which a profit of Rs 1,18,000/- was earned The Housing Societies did not make much progress due to want of land and funds

59 Since November 1948 77 societies of displaced persons were organised with a working capital of about Rs 35 lakhs These included 8 housing, 22 industrial 15 credit and 2 multipurpose societies

60 *Audit and Inspection*—The audit arrangements were far from satisfactory owing to the shortage of staff 144 societies were brought under liquidation during the year

61 *Training*—One Inspector was sent for training to the Co-operative Training College Poona and eight to East Punjab A Training Class was held at Jaipur for employees of the Consumer s Stores

62 *Publicity*—The Co-operator's Day was observed in November, 1949, at several places A drama on "Grow More Food Campaign' and "Co operative Farming" was staged by the staff of Co operative Department at Bharatpur on the occasion of Shri Jaswant Cattle Fair and Exhibition which attracted a very large number of agriculturists A Monthly Hindi Magazine on Co-operation and Rural Reconstruction was published from Kotah

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CHAPTER V—TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

Industries

General—Dr N N Godbole (Matsya Unit) took over charge as Director of Industries & Commerce for Rajasthan on the 10th December 1949 The set up sanctioned for this Department consisted of two Deputy Directors nine Superintendents of Industries (including 3 for Cottage Industries at Jaipur Jodhpur and Bikaner) one Sheep & Wool Improvement Officer three Marketing Officers one Wool Laboratory Officer one Salt Officer one Engineer and one Chief Inspector of Factories & Boilers

2 *Sheep and Wool*—Shri V L Narayan was appointed as Sheep & Wool Improvement Officer for Rajasthan The development of heep and wool is of great importance to Rajasthan as sheep farming is one of the chief means of livelihood in the rural areas employing more than a lakh of families Another 50 000 people are engaged in spinning and weaving of wool The total sheep in Rajasthan numbering about 75 lakhs i e about one-fifth of India s total while wool production is estimated to be 184 lakh lbs i e nearly one-third of India s total About 75% of this wool is exported overseas and the rest is utilised in Rajasthan and other parts of India About 14 lakhs of sheep are raised for slaughter and consumption annually

3 The methods of sheep farming wool collection marketing and utilisation are still old and result in economic loss to those engaged in the different aspects of this industry With the provision of better facilities and employment of more scientific methods it is possible to improve the quantity and quality of wool production as well as the get up of the wool exported and the quality of the woollen goods turned out

4 There is a Wool Analysis Laboratory for testing and grading wool samples and determination of the quality of different types of wool in the market Shrimati Sunanda Narayan remained in charge of the laboratory

5 There is a Sheep Breeding and Research Station at Jaipur for conducting research work to raise the standard of sheep

6 During the year under report 10 600 lbs of wool of 10 000 sheep belonging to 205 farmers were collected and marketed departmentally The price realised was 25% higher than that for merchant collections

Four Sheep Breeders Associations and one Sheep Farmers Co-operative Society as well as one Wool Spinners and Weavers Co-operative Society were formed during the year under report

8 *Cottage Industries*—The Cottage Industries Institutes at Jaipur Jodhpur and Bikaner continued their activities in different handicrafts as for example in cotton weaving dyeing and calico

printing, blacksmithy, carpentry, hosiery, lacquer work. Three organisations for sale of articles produced by local craftsmen, artisans and weavers were located at Jaipur, Jodhpur and Bikaner

9 Two exhibitions were organised during the year under report at Udaipur and Jaipur for providing marketing facilities to cottage industries products A number of cottage industries have been taken up by the displaced persons and much progress has been achieved by them in brush making tile making, type foundries, bucket manufacture toy-making and dry cleaning

10 *Palm Gur*—It is supervised by the Palm Gur Organiser During the year under report survey of the selected areas of Rajasthan was done, which showed that there were about ten lakhs date palm trees in Rajasthan About 100 *maunds of gur was prepared in four months* and was sold at 2 seer for a rupee

11 Government sanctioned Rs 70,000/- for the first time for this section Ten training centres at Khora Bisal, Sawai Madhopur, Tala Maid, Pratapgarh, *Jamwaramgarh, Titadi Jagpura, Raipura* and Baran were started during the year at which 100 trainees were trained in this work

12 *Salt*—A Salt Officer was appointed to revive the old salt industry at Bharatpur Licences were issued to eleven persons for manufacturing salt and about 800 maunds of salt were manufactured Four persons started construction of salt beds on a new model

13 Rajasthan Government sanctioned a sum of Rs 20,000/- for carrying out experiments Accordingly salt model beds at 3 units were constructed One wind mill was installed at Bharatpur and a suitable reservoir constructed Four Engine pumps were purchased and fitted to pump out the brine from the wells The salt beds were completed in the month of March, 1950

14 The Government of India sent a Geophysical party to survey the salt tracts, and it tested 676 wells in Bharatpur area

15 *Khas*—Rajasthan Government sanctioned a sum of Rs 15,000/- for khas experiments A plant for extraction of khas by salvent method costing Rs 7,616/- was purchased for starting experimental work Preliminary experiments by using ethyl alchohol and benzol as solvents have been tried at Dholpur and *at the Delhi Polytechnic* with promising results

16 *Government owned Factories*—There are six cotton ginning and pressing factories in Rajasthan belonging to Government and one hand loom factory at Tonk The quantity of kapas ginned and pressed in these factories were 5,25 000 maunds and 51,000 bales, respectively The net profit was Rs 5 lakhs Similar figures for private factories during the year was about 4,75,000 maunds ginned and 10 000 bales pressed

17 *Sodium Sulphate Works*—The sodium sulphate works are at Didwana, which supply sodium sulphate to all parts of India.

During the year under report 2 825 tons of sodium sulphate was sold for Rs 2,11 875/

18 *Large and Small Scale Industries*—The National Ball Bearing Factory at Jaipur which is the only one of its kind in Asia was about to start work at the end of the year There are three bone mills in Rajasthan—at Jaipur Marwar Pali and Gosunda (Udaipur) One more factory is under construction at Palana (Bikaner) The total crushing capacity of the existing mills is 70 tons per day A Biscuit Factory has been put up by Shri K Gunomal at Jaipur It will start working from the next financial year

19 The Lakheri Cement Factory is one of the biggest factories in India employing 3 600 workers A factory for the manufacture of intermediate dye stuffs has started functioning at Erinpura Road (Jodhpur) Small glass factories exist at Jaipur Dholpur Bharatpur Jodhpur and Udaipur but did not make much progress Among Engineering Works the Industrial Corporation at Jaipur and Jaipur Metal Industries worked satisfactorily The Mechanised Farms and Industries Ltd Udaipur have also put up a factory for manufacture of brass articles and small tools There are three Match Factories but only one at Kotah worked during the year under review

20 *Oil Sugar and Textile Mills*—Several oil mills in Rajasthan stopped functioning during the year under review due to the high rate of customs duty on the export of oil seeds oil and oil cakes There are two Sugar Factories one at Bhupalsagar and the other at Ganganagar Due to inadequate quantities of sugarcane they could work only for 45 days and 20 days respectively during the year There is one Spinning and Weaving Mills at Jaipur Among six Textile Mills in Rajasthan two—at Bhilwara and Kotah—remained closed during the year The remaining four mills—at Pali Kishangarh, Bhilwara and Jaipur continued to work

21 Two students were sent to Wardha for training in hand made paper and crushing of oils Two students were also sent to Bhiwani and Fatehpur for cotton textiles and leather tanning respectively

22 *Joint Stock Companies*—The Indian Companies Act Indian Partnership Act and Indian Societies Registration Act were made applicable to the whole of Rajasthan on the 24th January 1950 During the year under review 6?9 Joint Stock Companies 459 Partnership Firms and about 500 Societies were registered under various Acts

Mining and Geology

23 *General*—This Department was established in June 1949 with Shri M L Sethi (Jaipur Unit) as Director and 19 other officers

24 The Mineral Concession Rules 1949 of the Government of India, framed under the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act 1948 were made applicable to Rajasthan.

25 The policy of the Government in the matter of granting leases for mines and quarries was laid down to extend the periods

sufficiently to attract increased capital investment in mines and secondly to encourage industrial utilisation of minerals of Rajasthan

26 *Mineral and Stone Production*—There are 28 chief minerals and building stones in Rajasthan which were worked during the year in about 1 500 quarries and mines Certificates of Approval to 30 parties and prospecting mining leases to 70 parties were also granted

27 The approximate figures of output and sale value during the period under review are given below—

Name of Mineral	*Despatches (in tons)*	*Sale Valu (Rupees)*
Lignite Coal	62 000	6 82 000
Lead Zinc Silver Ore	1 450 (dressed concentrates)	
Mica	3 000	42 00 000
Beryl		
Soapstone	12 o00	
Gypsum	65 900	
Fuller s Earth	4 700	2 00 000
Glass sand	6 800	2 14 500
Emerald	198	2 52 130
Limestone	40 000	
Sandstone	4 00 000 c ft	21 00 000

28 *Labour*—About 1,50,000 persons are employed as labour in mines and quarries in various divisions The average wages earned by an adult male worker ranged from ten annas to 1/14/- per day and by a female worker from annas six to Re 1/- per day The working hours per week stood at 48 hours in most cases

29 *Departmental Mines*—The following mines were operated departmentally —

(1) *Palana Colliery*—It was in a critical stage, as the known reserves of coal were limited

(2) *Degana Wolfram Mine*—New equipment and machinery for starting operations was ordered

(3) *Naila Limestone quarry*—A boring machine started investigation of the deposits About 5,000 maunds of limestone were quarried

(4) *Bhankri Slab Quarry*—This was taken up by the Department in February, 1950

30 *Minerals and Mining activities in which Government of India was interested*—The Government of India were interested in the production of gypsum and Beryl in Rajasthan With the formation of Pakistan Rajasthan remained the only economic source for the supply of gypsum to Sindri Fertilizer Factory in Bihar It was agreed that the Jodhpur Gypsum deposits will not be leased out at this stage by the Rajasthan Government Gypsum is supplied by Messrs Bikaner Gypsums Limited from Jamsar (Bikaner) to Sindri Fertilizer Factory at the rate of 500 tons per day The Government of India sent their officers to Rajasthan to assist in increasing beryl production.

31 The Geological Survey of India sent officers to conduct the following investigations in Rajasthan —

(1) Mapping limestone near Kotah and Ramganj Mandi
(2) Study of Palana Colliery
(3) Study of Bundi and Sawai Madhopur Glass sand deposit
(4) Zawar lead zinc silver mines survey
(5) Beryl and mica mine
(6) Salt resources at Bharatpur

32 *Income and expenditure* —Receipts from royalties on mineral and stones amounted to Rs 42 50 000/ showing an increase of abo a lakh of rupees over the previous year s figures The expenditur on the administration of the Department was Rs 7 60 000/

Statistics

33 Shri J S Guleri was appointed as Special Statistical Offic in December 1949 and the Statistical Officer of the integrating uni were placed under him There were trained Statisticians in Con merce and Industries and Labour Departments

34 The Tehsil prices in the old Jaipur State and vital statisti from the Public Health Department were also compiled Furth intensive statistical work in other departments was taken up

35 Following three bulletins were published —

(1) Mineral Resources of Rajasthan
(2) Sheep and Wool Industry of Rajasthan
(3) Industries of Rajasthan

Labour

36 *Organisation* —The Labour Department for the period und review remained incharge of Shri S N Shukla Labour Commission (Jaipur Unit) in addition to his own duties as Director of Industri and Commerce Jaipur State He had eight Assistants under h for this work

37 *Inspection* —Almost all the factories and mine were visit by the Inspectorate of the Department in Former Rajasthan and pro cutions were launched against the proprietors of Factories and mi for violating the provisions of the Factories Act Necessary compe sation was paid to labourers after due investigation by the Inspect of Factories

38 *Conciliation* —218 complaints were received during the ye of which 1?7 were decided in favour of the labourers The Kot Textile Mills Ltd and the Mahadeo Cotton Textile Mills Ltd Bhilwa closed on 1st May 1949 and 10 March 1949 respectively due to the c machinery The Maharaja Kishengarh Mills Ltd also closed fr time to time due to the accumulation of stocks or shortage of cott The Power House workers of Jaipur went on hunger strike in conn tion with their demands which was called off as a result of t appointment of a committee to consider their demands

39 The dispute between employers and the employees of Kotah Transport Company, was also decided by this Department Conciliation Boards were appointed to settle the dispute between the employers and the employees of the Jhalawar and Bundi Transport Companies, while the strikes of Mozmabad and Shahpura Power House were averted by timely intervention of this Department

40 In order to ensure the implementation of the orders regarding wages, dearness allowances and bonus to workers of Mica Mining and Manufacturing Industries, a security of Rs 7 65 lakhs was taken from Mica Mine Owners at Bhilwara

41 18 Trade Unions were registered during the year

42 *Agriculture Labour Enquiry*—The work has been taken up under the directions of the Government of India, Ministry of Labour with a view to formulate a Minimum Wages Act for the agricultural labour to ameliorate the working conditions of agriculture labour in India

43 *Labour Board*—A sum of one lakh rupees was placed by the Government at the disposal of the Labour Board for improving the conditions of labourers in Rajasthan

Customs and Excise

44 *General*—Thakur Devi Singh (Jaipur Unit) was appointed as Commissioner of Customs and Excise for Rajasthan with a Deputy Commissioner at the Headquarters For some time the Commissioners of Customs and Excise of various units continued to work as such Later on with the formation of revenue divisions, the officers in charge of the divisions were designated as Deputy Commissioners Twenty-eight Assistant Commissioners were appointed, of whom one was posted in each district, and three Assistants were posted in Dholpur, Kishangarh and the extended area of Jaipur One Inspector was appointed in each revenue tehsil

45 Soon after merger the Customs barriers between various Covenanting Units were abolished This reduced the number of customs Nakas from 1820 to 1600 and made the movement of goods within Rajasthan free

46 *Customs Tariff*—A unified Customs Tariff came into force from the 15th August, 1949 superseding the different Tariffs in vogue in the Covenanting States

47 While fixing the new rates due consideration was also given to the fact that undue burden should not fall on either the consumer or the producer Thus regular and essential necessities of life were protected and export of commodities like foodgrains, sugar cloth fuel, milk, etc, was prohibited Due care was also taken to lightly tax agricultural produce except commercial crops

48 *Excise rates*—Similarly the selling rates of exciseable articles such as liqour opium and hempdrugs were also made uniform In fixing these rates, consideration was given not merely to increase

the revenues of the State but also to discourage the habit of over indulgence in the use of intoxicants which affect the health and morals of the public at large as well as the purchasing capacity of the people

49 *Interim Procedure*—Till the final policy could be decided by the Government with regard to various problems of the department the following procedure was adopted —

(1) The *status quo* was allowed to be maintained in respect of customs and excise exemption concessions and privileges granted to Jagirdars and other individuals and institutions by the Governments of the Covenanting States

(2) The free zones and mandies which were treated as foreign territories from the customs point of view were continued as such

50 A departmental committee examined the question and brought about the unification of forms registers etc used in the Department

51 Some important fairs were controlled and organised by this Department and the income on account of the levy of fair tax and customs duty formed part of departmental revenue

Transport

52 With a view to provide the travelling public a cheap and efficient means of travelling and to utilize the profit accruing therefrom for the benefit of the people at large it was considered desirable to nationalise the road transport in Rajasthan A separate Department of Transport was accordingly created in June 1949 and Shri Kishen Puri (Jodhpur Unit) was appointed Transport Commissioner He joined his duties on 9th June 1949 He left the Department in August 1949

53 The department started functioning in August 1949 with the appointment of Shri Zorawar Singh Jhala as Officer on Special Duty and Shri Nav Ratan Verma as his Assistant

54 Plan for taking over certain routes with a total mileage of 500 were prepared and submitted to Government

CHAPTER VI—PROTECTION

Legislation

1 According to Article X of the Covenant the legislative authority of the State of Rajasthan vested in H H the Rajpramukh who was given the power to make and promulgate ordinances for the peace and good government of the State or any part thereof, and the ordinances so made were to have the like force of law as an Act passed by the legislature of the State

2 With the integration of Rajasthan, His Highness the Rajpramukh promulgated the Rajasthan Administration Ordinance, 1949 (No 1 of 1949), which provided for the continuance of the existing laws in force in the various Covenanting States

3 In May, 1949, the Government appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Sir Sarat Kumar Ghose, Chief Justice of Jaipur High Court and a retired Judge of Calcutta High Court, for the unification of laws in Rajasthan The Committee submitted its report in September, 1949, together with a draft Ordinance adapting 102 Central Acts During the year under report 66 laws were promulgated by the Rajpramukh including the Adaptation of Central Laws Ordinance, 1950 (No IV of 1950), adapting 86 Central Laws for Rajasthan. A complete list of the laws will be found in Appendices A and B

Justice

4 *High Court*—At the time of integration, there were High Courts in Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Former Rajasthan and Matsya, while in Jaisalmer the Dewan exercised the powers of a High Court

5 The High Court of Rajasthan was established at Jodhpur under the Rajasthan High Court Ordinance, 1949 It was inaugurated by H H the Rajpramukh on the 29th August, 1949

6 In view of the vastness of the new State and lack of communications, a Bench was set up at Jaipur to dispose of cases arising from Jaipur and Kotah Divisions Temporary Benches were also formed at Bikaner, Udaipur and Kotah for the disposal of cases pending before its formation Shri Kamlakant Verma, Chief Justice of the Former Rajasthan High Court (and retired Chief Justice of Allahbad High Court) was appointed as the Chief Justice of the new High Court Eleven Puisne Judges were also appointed Shri Kamlakant Verma was succeeded on the 25th January, 1950, by Shri Nawal Kishore the seniormost Puisne Judge, who was appointed as Offg Chief Justice

7 With the coming into force of the Constitution of India on the 26th January, 1950 the High Court was reconstituted Three Judges were appointed permanently while one was appointed for two years and the remaining six for one year only

8 The Hon ble the Chief Justice of India (Shri Harilal Kania) visited the High Court at Jodhpur and the Benches at Jaipur and Udaipur in January 1950

9 *Subordinate Civil Courts*—The scheme for the reallocation of the territorial and other jurisdiction of the civil and sessions courts was finalised The number of cases decided in the Civil Courts during 1949 was as follows—

	Original		*Appellate*	
	Regular	*Execution Applications*	Regular	Miscellaneous
District Judges Courts	494	352	1 76[illegible]	642
Civil Judges Courts	5 115	6 1 8	653	1 3
Munsiff Courts	8 846	1 905		
Total	32 [illegible] 5	5 985	418	765

10 Statements showing the details of Civil cases instituted decided and pending at the end of the year are given in Appendices C to G

11 *The Magistracy*—The integration of the magistracy in Rajasthan was completed during the year The Collectors of districts and Assistant Collectors incharge of sub divisions were appointed ex officio District Magistrates and Sub Divisional Magistrates respectively Some of the Tehsildars were also given 2nd and 3rd Class Magisterial powers Statements showing the number of criminal cases instituted decided and pending at the end of the year are given in Appendices H to J

Elections

12 The Election Department was established in November 1949 and the work of preparation of electoral rolls on the basis of adult franchise taken in hand With a view to secure effective control and administrative facilities Rajasthan was divided into two divisions and 4 sub-divisions Deputy Election Officers were appointed in each division and Assistant Election Officers in each sub division as well as in the Central Office

13 Adequate arrangements were also made for printing the electoral rolls A sum of Rs 3 69 ,79/ was provided in the budget for 1949 50 while the Government of India also sanctioned three lakhs of rupees to meet 50 per cent of the total expenditure

Police

14 *General*—Shri Raghubendra Banerjee I P Bar at Law Inspector General of Police in Former Rajasthan was appointed to be Inspector General of Police for Rajasthan with his headquarters at Jaipur

15 To start with the Inspector General of the integrating States continued at their posts with the designation of Additional

Inspector-General of Police in their respective units After the formation of revenue divisions, the police administration was also organised according to the provincial set up, with Deputy Inspectors General for Ranges, Superintendents of Police for districts, Deputy Superintendents of Police for sub-divisions

16 The State was divided into 95 police circles with 457 police stations and 690 police out-posts The strength of the Force was fixed at 22,174 with 186 Gazetted Officers consisting of 1 I G P, 6 D I Gs, 48 Superintendents of Police, 131 Dy S Ps

17 Shri Thakur Singh Negi, I P, and Shri B S Bindra, I.P, whose services were obtained from Uttar Pradesh and Punjab Governments respectively, were appointed to be Deputy I G Ps for Jaipur and Udaipur Ranges Jodhpur was placed in charge of Shri C L Kapoor, I P (Retd), and Bikaner in charge of Shri U C Malhotra (on deputation from Delhi Police) Kotah remained in charge of Shri Abdul Rashid Khan, I P, till he was relieved on 1st December, 1949, by Shri Umed Singh Shri K C Mukherjee, I P, who was Deputy Inspector-General, C I D, and I B was relieved on the 30th January, 1950, after which the post was kept in abeyance

18 The services of Shri Naresh Chandra Misra, I P, were obtained on loan from the Uttar Pradesh Government He was appointed Additional Inspector General of Police to organise the Rajasthan Police on sound and systematic lines He was appointed Inspector-General of Police on the retirement of Shri Raghubendr Banerjee on 1st December, 1949

19 Consequent upon the fast political changes taking place in Rajasthan the Police as the authority dealing with law and order, had to face hard times and to bear the greatest burden However, it is to the credit of the Police that no major wave of crime was allowed to sweep in the State except a few sporadic agrarian and refugee troubles here and there and the depradations of the dacoits, who had been active in some of the Integrating States

20 Economic conditions were also unfavourable while the agricultural situation was not normal In the communal field, the situation did not deteriorate No doubt the relations remained strained in the Alwar and Bharatpur districts on account of the resettlement of Meos but nothing worth mentioning took place

21 *Firing*—There were two cases in which Police had to open fire for the maintenance of law and order In one case Government had decided to close the Refugee Camps and to settle the refugees at various centres but the refugees of the Durgapura camp at Jaipur refused to move from the camps and went to the extent of blockading the railway line for over twelve hours on the 15th June, 1949 When persuasions failed and they were being removed from the railway track by being bodily lifted they adopted a defiant attitude and attacked the Police Party and the Magistrate with brick-bats and paid no heed to the warnings given to them The Police was forced to
in self defence, resulting in two deaths and injuries to eight

22 In the second case on 26th June 1949 the cultivators of village Sawana in Bhilwara District refused to pay the levy of grain to the Government They looted the Government stores adopted a defiant attitude and attacked the Police Party injuring seriously the Deputy Inspector General of Police and a few other members of the Force Consequently the police had to open fire in self defence resulting in twenty one deaths and injury to three of the rioters

23 In Pali town where Sindhi and Sikh refugees had arrived in large number the tension between the two communities continued and on occasions there were sporadic cases of rioting the most important being the Piao case in which some Sikhs entered a mosque and converted it into a Gurdwara The Police immediately took control of the situation removed the Sikhs from the Piao and restored the mosque to the Muslims In spite of great tension nothing untoward happened throughout the year and the situation remained well under control

24 On 29th November 1949 in Dungarpur town all classes of persons protested against the decision to raise the rate of maize from R 8/ to Rs 11/ per maund A mob of 300 persons attacked the Collectorate and destroyed some furniture and record The local Police could not cope with the situation which was brought under control on the arrival of the Military Force from Kherwara

25 *Armed Constabulary*—As the police force was ill equipped ill organised and under staffed at the time of integration 5 companies of the Provincial Armed Constabulary were taken on loan from the Uttar Pradesh Government for helping the State Police in maintenance of law and order in Rajasthan

26 *Crime*—The comparative crime statistics of Rajasthan are given below An all round decrease was registered under almost all heads of crime —

Period (from)	Dacoity	Robbery	Murder	Burglary	Cattle Theft	Ordinary theft	Riot	Miscellaneous	Total
April 1949	358	8	506	9 8 8	3 618	5 7 3	1 16	1 708	34 831
January 1950	330	6 4	399	8 017	86	5 98	938	10 155	8 678

27 During the period under review the Police distinguished themselves in various encounters with notorious outlaws The gangs of Surajbhan Banwari Shetansingh Chandgi Jat and others who had created a terror not only in Rajasthan but in PEPSU Ajmer Merwara and the Punjab were liquidated These dacoits fully took advantage of the Aravalis the heavy sand-dunes of Barmer and Jaisalmer districts and the ravines of the Chambal in Kotah and Dholpur A Special Dacoity Force was raised to liquidate the remaining gangs seeking shelter in the Aravalis with the close co operation of the Ajmer Merwara Police and those seeking shelter in the Chambal ravines with the assistance of the Madhya Bharat and Uttar Pradesh

Police Intelligence and mobility are the *sine qua non* of efficient administration Rajasthan, however, has the lowest road mileage in India Most of States have got lengths of 20 to 40 miles per 100 sq miles, whereas, the road mileage in Rajasthan works out at 2 51 miles per 100 sq miles for metallic roads Considering the mileage on the basis of population, the figure is again very low and Rajasthan could be grouped with the lowest of the 3 or 4 States The figure here works out at 0 56 per 1,000 population Bikaner is not directly connected by road with Jaipur, the capital of Rajasthan Similar is the case with Udaipur

28 Out of property worth Rs 76 lakhs stolen or robbed, property worth Rs 24½ lakhs were recovered This will give an idea of the measure of success achieved by the Police in this respect in spite of many handicaps

29 As regards surveillance, there were 3466 History Sheets in 1949, out of which 120 were closed during the year Formerly this had been a neglected part of the duties of the Police, the reason being that in some integrating States, much attention was not paid to this means of prevention of crimes Detailed instructions were issued to the District Staff in this connection with a view to keep a strict eye on bad characters and effectively to check crime

30 The preventive sections (sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code) were not frequently invoked in the past Police Officers were urged to realise the importance of these sections also for the prevention of crimes

31 Under the Criminal Tribes Act, wherever it was in force action was taken against the absentee members of Criminal Tribes The Habitual Offenders Act has now replaced the various Acts and Rules in force in some of the integrating States for the control of Criminal Tribes The total strength of settlements and colonies was 4243, while the population of the criminal tribes was 10,54,350

32 *Motor Vehicles Act*—In the former States, the Motor Vehicles Act and the Rules thereunder wherever they existed, were very defective and the vehicular traffic was much neglected After the formation of Rajasthan Government have adopted the Indian Motor Vehicles Act and its proper enforcement will in due cource improve matters and minimise traffic offences

33 *Wireless Telegraphy*—In view of the necessity to connect the important Centres by wireless, it was decided to instal 19 wireless stations throughout Rajasthan For want of staff and equipment not more than eight stations could actually be installed during the year. On 26th December, 1949 Shri Shanti Bhushan of Uttar Pradesh Police was appointed on deputation as Superintendent of Police Wireless

34 *Central Intelligence*—The investigation Branch handled 11 cases out of which 7 cases were successfully worked out Nearly 5 000 applications received from the public were attended to by this Branch, besides lot of correspondence dealing with the arrest of military deserters extradition of accused persons, border raids

35 Special reports were issued in the following serious cases and these were dealt with in the Investigation Branch Necessary directives and instructions were issued from time to time for the guidance of the district investigating officers —

	506
M d	3 8
D ty	116
R t	7 6
R bb ry	89 8
Burgl y	3618
C ttl th ft	

A statement showing the details per district will be found in Appendix K

36 *Recruitment*—Twenty one candidates were selected by open competition for training as SubInspectors of Police in the Police Training School at Chittor

37 *Training*—In view of the pressure on the cadre and the reservation of 3 000 vacancies for the ex Army personnel of Rajas than only short term courses lasting 6 to 12 weeks could be organised for Inspectors Sub Inspectors and Assistant Sub Inspectors Head Constables and Constables Classes for Head Constables and Cons tables were run at the Range Training Centres at Bikaner Jaipur Jodhpur Kotah and Udaipur A Police Training School was started in 1949 for the training of cadet sub inspectors A scheme for giving 4 months training to untrained Gazetted Officers (Deputy Superinten d nts of Police) has also been introduced

38 *Drive Against Illiteracy*—With a view to encourage literacy an allowance of Rs 3/ p m is given to constables and Head Cons tables who pass a special test in Hindi

39 *Border Raids*—Rajasthan has nearly 700 miles of common border with Pakistan The border districts of Rajasthan are Bikaner Ganganagar Jaisalmer Barmer and Jalore Since partition border raids by raiders from Pakistan has become a regular nuisance In many cases the raiders have killed innocent villagers on the Indian side of the border and looted large properties There were 163 border raids and the value of property looted during the year amounted nearly Rs 6 lakhs

40 The south western area of the Indo-Pakistan border in Rajas than is a vast desert where even drinking water is not available for miles and it is sparsely populated The northern border runs along the irrigated district of Ganganagar The Military and contingents of Central Reserve Police and the Rajasthan Police guarded the border during the year These Units will in due course be replaced by the Rajasthan Armed Constabulary

41 At the instance of the Government of India border meetings were arranged between Police Officials of Rajasthan and their counter parts in Pakistan, and it is hoped by mutual consultation and co-operation the danger of the border raids will be minimised

42 *Miscellaneous*—A Central Intelligence Staff for collecting and collating information and intelligence both political and relating

to crime, was set up Since the Officers and men have had no training, special classes were run for them

43 In order to bring into line the various systems and police procedures in force, necessary hand-books and manuals were prepared

44 Relations with the bordering States of Madhya Bharat, Uttar Pradesh, Bombay and Saurashtra were on the whole cordial

Anti Corruption

45 Before merger the Anti Corruption Department functioned in the Covenanting States of Jaipur and Jodhpur Soon after the formation of Rajasthan the department functioning in Jodhpur was closed The Jaipur office consisting of one Anti Corruption Officer, one Inspector, two Sub Inspectors and two head constables was entrusted with the task of investigating into cases all over Rajasthan

46 About 200 cases were enquired into by the Department during the year, out of which—

(1) Corruption cases against six gazetted officers, including Heads of Departments, were investigated and reports submitted to Government

(2) Three officials were caught red-handed out of whom one was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs 100/- and the other two were undergoing trial in courts

(3) Six officials were found guilty and dismissed

(4) *Two Government employees were challaned and convicted*

(5) Warnings were administered to five officers and five others were degraded, one was retired and three transferred

(6) Prima-facie cases were proved against twenty seven officials which were referred to the Heads of the Departments concerned for departmental action

(7) Approximately one hundred and fifty complaints were found to be frivolous or baseless and filed under orders of the Government

Jails

47 *General*—Dr M S Katre was appointed as Inspector-General of Prisons on the 10th October 1949 Before the formation of the Rajasthan there were three Central Jails one district jail and 19 sub-jails and 16 jails in the Covenanting States After the formation of Rajasthan 9 sub-jails of Jaipur Unit 10 sub jails of Bikaner Unit and 4 jails of Karauli Kishengarh Bundi and Shahpura were converted into judicial lock-ups

48 The Department now deals with the following —

Central Jails	3
District Jails Class I	3
District Jails Class II	[illegible]
District Jails Class III	6
Judicial lock ups	8[illegible]
	10[illegible]

49 *Admission of Prisoners*—During the year under report the number of prisoners admitted in all the jails was 13 741 (convicts 5 725 and under trials 8 016) against 13 919 (convicts 5 577 and under trials 8 342) during the previous year The convicts included 33 civil prisioners 166 life convicts 464 habituals and 5 261 casuals There were 5 542 males and 183 females among the convicts

50 One hundred and seventy two detenues were admitted in various jails against 2 421 in the previous year

51 Literate convicts during the year were 441 against 638 last year

52 According to age group the convicts were classified as under —

	1949 50	1948 49
Under 18 y	4 9	444
From 18 to 40 y	4 379	4 304
Above 40 y	887	8 9
Total	5 725	5 577

53 *Health*—During the year under report there were four leprosy cases 14 T B cases and 11 lunatics among the prisoners The number of prisoners admitted in the jail dispensaries for other diseases were 1 278 out of which 1 204 were discharged as cured

54 *Jail Manual*—Before integration various Jail Manuals were in force in various Covenanting States A new Rajasthan Jail Manual was therefore taken up for compilation

55 *Amnesty*—In honour of the Indian Republic Day on 26th January 1950 under the orders of the Government of India general amnesty was granted to all the prisoners in Rajasthan

56 *Receipts and Expenditure*—Total expenditure on jails in 19 9 50 was Rs 1 04 86 / and income from all source was Rs 6 039/

57 Daily average expenditure per prisoner on diet clothing and bedding came to Rs /7/3

CHAPTER VII—PUUBLIC WORKS

Buildings and Roads

1 *General*—Shri Kishore Lal Mathur (Jodhpur Unit) was appointed Chief Engineer, Buildings and Roads in Rajasthan In some units Buildings and Roads and Irrigation branches had been combined along with several minor departments, while in some units those departments had separate entities After the formation of Rajasthan the strength of the Buildings and Roads Department was sanctioned to consist of a Chief Engineer four Superintending Engineers including one for Public Health, eleven Executive Engineers, forty Assistant Engineers and one hundred and twenty Overseers

2 The integration of various departments and movement of officers from place to place created the problem of finding house accommodation for them, which was seriously tackled and overcome

Irrigation

3 *General*—Formerly separate department for irrigation did not exist in most of the units, as irrigation works were few and far between in those units On the formation of Rajasthan a separate Irrigation Department was organised under Shri M D Mithal, I S E, M I E as Chief Engineer Irrigation, Rajasthan whose services were obtained on loan from the Central Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation Commission of the Government of India and was Chief Engineer Irrigation, in Bikaner State at the time of merger

4 Almost the entire Public Works Department staff had gone over to the separated Buildings and Roads Branch, with the result that the remaining staff which was inadequate was left to cope with irrigation works all over Rajasthan Another difficulty was that during the first six months records were on the move and little progress could be made

5 In actual practice however, the progress on works started prior to Integration was much greater and a large number of fresh irrigation works was taken up Lack of funds was another hurdle. During the latter six months a provision of Rs 54 48 lakhs was made to keep some of the works in progress As a result, the Department contributed towards bringing additional 88 383 acres of land under irrigation and in helping to grow extra 11,420 tons of foodgrains during the year

6 The main activities of the Department may be summarised as follows —

(1) *Gang Canal*—Some of the channels functioning very badly were put in order, so that irrigation increased by about 50 000 acres or 10%

(2) Running repairs were carried out on about half the 2,000 odd reservoirs and inundation channels in Rajasthan

(3) Through Famine Relief Works, restoration of breached bunds and completion of certain new works, the annual

irrigation potential was increased by over 50 000 acres with extra production of 18 200 tons of foodgrains

(4) *Jawai Dam*—By proper study and design the cost of the irrigation plan of this project was reduced by over Rs 70 lakhs The hydro electric plant estimated to cost Rs 55 lakhs was also given up as it proved to be unremunerative

(5) *Bhakra Dam*—The survey work on the Bhakra Dam with a potential of 7 lakh acres irrigation annually was com pleted and estimates and plans were under preparation for the canal system.

7 *Chambal Valley Development*—The Chambal Valley project was under Shri V A Aiyer Chief Development Engineer In January 1948 the Mewar Government had sanctioned the Bhupal Power Project for constructing a dam and power station at Rawat bhata at a cost of Rs 5 70 crores and further sanctioned Rs 5 lakhs for expenditure up to October 1948 on roads and other preliminary works After the formation of Former Rajasthan, a reference was made to the Government of India regarding various alternative schemes of this project and a conference was held at Udaipur on the 28th June 1948 presided over by the Hon ble Minister for Works Mines and Power to the Government of India In this Conference it was decided to adopt the three dam scheme i e one dam in each of the three States of Indore Mewar and Kotah The Government of India constituted a Technical Board consisting of a nominee of theirs and one nominee each of Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat Government

8 The total expenditure up to the end of March 1950 was Rs 9 lakhs Two bridges and one Rest House at Rawatbhata were also completed Schemes and estimates for other works were pre pared and submitted for sanction

9 At the above Conference it was also decided to build a power dam and station 9 miles above Kotah City and also a barrage and canals 6 miles below Kotah City Approach roads and steps have been formed

10 The Kotah Bundi Barrage and Irrigation Canals will irri gate about 2 00 000 acres in Bundi and Kotah States The survey and levels are in progress

Gardens

11 The gardens in Rajasthan were classified as those which were—(a) of purely ornamental character and should remain under the con rol of the Public Works Department and (b) Fruit and other gardens which should be kept with the Agricultural Department

12 There were 236 gardens of the fir t category consisting of 34 public gardens and parks 191 gardens attached to officers residences and 11 road side plantations The second category consisted of 8? fruit gardens with means of irrigation and 52 plantations but with out any means of irrigation The integration of these gardens was under consideration of the Government

Electrical and Mechanical

13 *General*—With the formation of Rajasthan the Department consisting of power houses, telephones and water works in various Units was integrated and placed under the Chief Electrical and Mechanical Engineer, Rajasthan Shri C Padmanabham (Jaipur Unit) was appointed to the post

14 Most of the plants in various power houses were obsolete and in bad condition New plants were ordered, but not received during the year under report

15 *Jaipur Power House*—The power supply at Jaipur suffered acutely because of an epidemic of cylinder head cracks and shortage of spare parts These difficulties were overcome by developing a workshop in the Power House, where the manufacture of cylinder heads and other spare parts was undertaken A strike among the workers was also faced for about a fortnight During the year, the engines had to be shut down once or twice at a time, and extensive repairs and replacements of parts carried out Another difficulty that was experienced during the year was poor voltage In many parts of the City the distribution had received no addition since 1933 or so and was too small to take up the continual increase of load Nine new sub stations were added during the year and the problem was partly solved

16 *Jodhpur Power House*—The Jodhpur Power House was one of the three big stations of Rajasthan but was badly placed at the beginning of the year due to the failure of one of the Turbo Sets Two oil engine generators were installed and the shortage partially made good Installation work of another 1,000 Kw Set was in progress

17 *Bikaner Power House*—Due to the installation of oil engines, the essential supplies were kept going in the Bikaner Power House also As soon as a new boiler is installed, the power supply will be able to meet all demands The electric supply to Nokha, Deshnoke etc was put into operation

18 *Kotah Power House*—Some of the pumps etc in the Kotah Power House were 22 years old, and completely worn out Some feed pumps were replaced with considerable difficulty Another two hundred Kw steam engine was secured and its installation mostly completed A boiler for the Power House was also secured and was being transported to site

19 *Newai*—Arrangements were made to supply electricity from Newai to its neighbourhood including Banasthali Over a hundred domestic connections were given and applications were received for power connections from cultivators also

20 *Alwar*—A new 150 Kw Set was added to the Alwar Power House and new connections given The original D C supply is being gradually replaced by A C and the station brought to modern standards The source of cooling water was changed to minimize

the carcks in cylinder heads which caused much trouble in previous year

21 *Bharatpur*—Two new units of 250 Kw each were installed at Bharatpur but unfortunately these were D C generators and found defective Their replacement with A C units was receiving attention

22 *Dholpur*—Two new units were being installed in the Dholpur Power House also

23 *Kishengarh*—The Kishengarh Power House originally under private enterprise was taken over by the Department due to the total failure of the contractor to run the station properly Repairs to burnt out generators etc were carried out and a new plant was being arranged The original D C unit was also being changed to A C

24 *Jhalrapatan*—Arrangements have been made at Jhalrapatan to instal new units and carry on the supply These are modern A C units

25 Shahpura—The installation at Shahpura was taken over from private enterprise Arrangements were on hand to change over the supply to A C

26 *Dungarpur*—A pipe line was installed at Dungarpur and water supply restored to normal

27 *Shri Ganganagar*—The installation of an additional boiler at Ganganagar was nearly completed and foundation for the new turbine was also started so that it may take the load of the Sadul Textiles when ready

Water Works

28 The water supply situation in Jaipur was improved by installation of a diesel engine at Ramgarh and pumps in a few wells in the City The supply was generally satisfactory in other places also although slight shortage of water was experienced as usual in the hot weather

Telephone

29 Due to Jaipur becoming the Capital of Rajasthan heavy demand was made on the telephone system in the City Over 400 new connections were given The telephone system all over Rajasthan was handed over to the Posts and Telegraphs Department with effect from the 1st April 1950

CHAPTER VIII—EDUCATION

1 *General*—Shri Madan Mohan M A, was appointed Director of Education and he took over charge on the 16th December, 1949 The integration scheme of the department came into effect in the first week of February, 1950

2 The educational development in the various integrated units differed widely and the standard of educational institutions in all essentials formed a heterogenous pattern While some of the units could compare favourably with the former British Indian Provinces, others were very backward

3 The total number of educational institutions in the State was 4 873 with 3,24,499 students on the rolls

Primary Education

4 There are 4 036 primary schools in Rajasthan as shown below—

North East Range	2 074
Bikaner Division	331
Jodhpur Division	457
Udaipur Division	686
Kotah Division	488

5 Primary Schools are looked after by the Deputy Inspectors asssisted by Sub Deputy Inspectors. The curriculum in force in these schools continued to be the same as it was in various units

6 Most of the institutions belong to Government, while a number of others were run by private agencies but under the supervision of the Education Department The medium of instruction in primary schools is Hindi, except in schools run by the Relief and Rehabilitation Department for the children of the refugees who are taught Sindhi in Devnagri characters.

Secondary Education

7 There are 570 Middle Schools and 125 High Schools in Rajasthan as shown below—

	Middle Schools.	*High Schools.*
North East Range	302	[illegible]7
Bikaner Division	68	25
Jodhpur Division	73	15
Udaipur Division	89	12
Kotah Division	63	16

8 The High Schools are controlled and supervised by the Deputy Directors of Education and Middle Schools by the Inspectors of Schools The curriculum for the High School classes is prescribed

by the University of Rajputana But in middle schools the curriculum prescribed by the Covenanting States remained in force

9 Scholarships stipends and freeships continued as they were in force in Covenanting States Rates of fees differed from unit to unit but on the whole they were low as compared with other States Private schools generally charged higher fees than Government schools

10 Most of the primary schools are housed in buildings donated by the public or in temples or Dharamshalas or in rented accommodation Very few schools had their own buildings The majority of the institutions were ill equipped both in respect of furniture and teaching appliances

College and University Education

11 There are 13 Intermediate Colleges 5 Degree Colleges—at Alwar Bharatpur Pilani Nawalgarh and Maharani s College Jaipur—and 5 post graduate colleges—at Jaipur Jodhpur Bikaner Udaipur and Kotah in Rajasthan Out of these 5 Intermediate Colleges and 2 Degree Colleges are run by private donors

12 The Degree and post graduate colleges are directly under the control of the Government and are affiliated to the University of Rajputana

13 The Degree and post graduate Colleges are generally housed in suitable buildings But in view of the increasing rush for admission every year the accommodation in most cases is proving inadequate

Training of Teachers

14 There are 12 training schools and 2 training colleges at Bikaner and Udaipur in Rajasthan with a total intake of about 500 teachers The College at Bikaner is run by Government and trains teachers for C T Diploma of Rajputana University while at Udaipur—C R Seksaria Teachers Training College—is run by the Vidya Bhawan Society and prepares candidates for B Ed Degree of Rajputana University

Professional and Technical Education

15 There are four institutions of this category namely—

(i) Vocational High School at Kotah—It offers study in manual training

(ii) Sawai Man Singh Medical College at Jaipur—It is under the control of Medical Department

(iii) Agricultural College at Jobner It is run by the Jagirdar of Jobner in Jaipur Division

(iv) Engineering College at Pilani run by the Birla Education Trust It offers courses for B Sc Degree in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering of Rajputana University

16 *Basic Education*—It has been introduced in parts of Former Matsya, Former Rajasthan and Jodhpur Division There are in all about one dozen schools, mostly of primary standard

17 *Adult Education*—In three Covenanting States, namely—Jaipur, Jodhpur and Bikaner—there were Adult Centres and Classes During the year under report 404 centres and classes worked with an enrolment of over 9 000 students

18 *Pre-Primary Education*—Arrangements for this sort of education exist at Alwar, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Udaipur and Pilani The annual intake of these institutions is about 250

19 *Aesthetic Education*—The School of Arts at Jaipur is an institution of this type Training in Household Crafts such as tailoring, knitting and embroidary is imparted in Girls Schools all over the Province

20 *Education of the Handicapped*—One school at Jaipur known as Seth Anandilal Poddar School for the deaf, dumb and blind is run at Jaipur The number of students during the year under report was about 20

21 *Female Education*—At the primary stage most of the schools are co educational There are Government Girls' Schools at important centres in addition to three Intermediate Colleges for women at Kotah, Bikaner and Jodhpur in addition to a degree college for women at Jaipur

22 *Students Abroad*—During the year under report one student from Jodhpur and three from Bikaner were receiving education in foreign countries as Government scholars

23 *Physical training Games and Sports*—There was a Special Officer to look after physical training games and sports All High Schools and Colleges are provided with physical education equipment, apparatus, etc

24 *Expenditure*—The expenditure on Education during the year under report was estimated at Rs 1,99 75,200/-

Libraries

25 There are important public libraries at Jaipur Bikaner Udaipur, Jodhpur, Kotah, Bharatpur Dholpur Dungarpur and Tonk The total expenditure on these libraries amounted to Rs 75,577/- from 1st October, 1949, to 31st March 1950

26 The King George V Silver Jubilee Library of Bikaner has got a branch library in the City It also maintains 20 boxes for books as Circulating Libraries

27 The Sumer Public Library of Jodhpur has two branches at Jodhpur

28 The library at Jaipur runs 12 public reading rooms in the City and 123 village libraries

National Cadet Corps

29 There were three Battalions of National Cadet Corps in Rajasthan at Jaipur Jodhpur and Udaipur The total strength of the cadets is 984 There are 4 regular Army Commissioned Officers 7 J C Os and 17 N C Os to train them excluding the Civilian and the National Cadet Corps staff

30 These battalions have students from the Maharaja s College Jaipur Birla College Pilani Poddar College Nawalgarh Maharana Bhupal College Udaipur Herbert College Kotah Jas want College Jodhpur and Shri Maharaj Kumar Inter College Jodhpur

31 The total Budget grant for the three battalions is Rs 3 77 992/ per year

32 The permission of the Government of India as well as the budget sanction have been secured to start 9 Junior Division Troops which are expected to be started shortly

CHAPTER IX—MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Medical

1 *General*—Dr R M Kasliwal, M D, M R C P, D T M, & H, (Jaipur Unit) was appointed to be Director of Medical and Health Services for Rajasthan on the 30th April, 1949

2 The Department was integrated at the Headquarter level while at the periphary the officers-in charge of various hospitals and dispensaries continued to function as Medical and Health Officers in their respective areas The Department was divided into five divisions on the basis of revenue divisions Each division was placed in charge of an Assistant Director of Medical and Health Services who is responsible for departmental activities in the division, while each district is in charge of a District Medical and Health Officer

3 The following are the bigger hospitals in Rajasthan together with number of beds and daily average of patients —

Place	*No of beds*	*Daily average of patients* *Indoor*	*Outdoor*
JAIPUR.			
Sawai Mansingh group of hospitals			
1 Saiwai Mansingh Hospital	383	443	514
2 Mental Hospital	100	100	
3 Police Hospital	12		
4 State Zenana Hospital	159	166	233
5 T B Sanatorium	20		21
JODHPUR			
Mahatma Gandhi Group of Hospitals			
1 Mahatma Gandhi Hospital	401	382	1849
2 Mental Hospital	60	60	
3 Umaid Hospital for Women & Children	300		
UDAIPUR			
Associated Group of Hospitals			
1 General Hospital	197	145	
2 Maternity Hospital	10		698
3 T B Hospital at Bari	20	12	189
BIKANER			
Associated Groop of Hospitals			
1 General Hospital	300	298	482
2 Zanana Hospital	216	156	229
3 T B Hospitals	92	92	9
KOTAH			
Associated Group of Hospitals			
1 General Hospital	40	44	532
2 Maternity Hospital	20	36	142
ALWAR			
1 General Hospital	150	106	332
2 Zanana Hospital	125	60	109
BHARATPUR			
Associated Group of Hospitals			
1 Victoria Hospital	172	126	494
2 Female Hospital	35	19	89
DHOLPUR			
Associated Group of Hospitals			
1 Sardar Hospital	90	79	388
2 S K M Hospital	48	23	71
TOTAL	2950	2347	6381

4 Divisional Hospitals were well equipped and had facilities for X Ray examination and treatment pathological examination dental and eye treatment There are facilities for Radium treatment at Bikaner Hospital

5 Besides the 22 bigger hospitals mentioned above there were 387 medical institutions in Rajasthan with 5258 beds These as also the number of patients treated in each Division during the year are shown below —

Df sio	N f m d cal Inst tut	N f bed	P t ts tre t d (Indoo)	n a y (O td)
1 J p	128	014	34 880	1 74 127
2 J d p	58	1 140	19 031	14 64 508
3 B/La	47	1 049	13 600	9 43 630
4 Ud p	154	1 065	15 641	14 99 86
5 Koj b				
To	387	68	83 1	0 82 149

(I l l g J g di p ns th t ha been t k n by G rnm t

6 During the year under report 15 new dispensaries were started while 23 Jagir dispensaries and one private dispensary were taken under the control of Medical Department Two Palace dis pen aries in Jodhpur Unit were closed

7 A blind relief camp was organised at Bharatpur by H H the Maharaja Sahaib of Bharatpur where all medical facilities and surgical help were provided by the Department and 184 cataract operations were performed An eye camp was organised at Karauli by a local Vaid Shri Ram Narain where an Eye specialist together with necessary materials was sent by the Department and about 500 patients examined advised and distributed necessary medicines 147 operations were also performed A surgical camp was held at Sikar under the auspices of the Bajaj Memorial Trust and Dr B N Sharma of Udaipur conducted operations

8 *Medical Education*—Medical College education is directly under the charge of the Director of Medical and Health Services The Sawai Man Singh Medical College at Jaipur is run by Government Dr R M Kasliwal was also the Principal of the College 78 students appeared for examination in April and October 1949 out of whom 51 passed from the First Year Class

9 The ground floor of the boys Hostel consisting of 45 double seated rooms was completed during the year No games could be arranged for students for want of play grounds

10 *Training to Nurses*—Training to nurses is imparted in two institutions in Rajasthan The train ing in the State Zenana Hospital Jaipur is for female nurses At the Mahatma Gandhi Hospital Jodhpur male and

female nurses are trained Both are affiliated with the East Punjab Nurses Registration Council

11 *Post-graduate Training* —All the doctors sent for post-graduate studies, returned from their courses One woman doctor was sent to the United Kingdom for studying for the degree of M R C P

Public Health

12 *Organisation* —The charge of the Public Health Department in various units was held as under —

Jaipur—Dr S N Consul, D P H , R I P H (Lond)

Jodhpur—Dr Satya Deo Arya, D P H (Eng)

Bikaner—Dr S K Menon, F R C S , Principal Medical Officer of the unit held ex officio charge of the Department Dr S S Bhatnagar, D P H , was Deputy Director of Public Health

Former Rajasthan—Br B N Sharma, Z L O , Z S , was Director of Public Health, till 10th November, 1949 when he went on leave and handed over charge to Dr Jaideo Prasad

Matsya—Dr H L Chopra

13 *Vital Statistics* —There is no Vital Statistics Bureau in any place in Rajasthan, nor were the figures available at all places

The birth and death rate in the cities of Jaipur, Jodhpur and Bikaner were as follows —

Name of City	*Birth rate*	*Death rate*
1 Jaipur	14 1	30 4
2 Jodhpur	15 4	16 6
3 Bikaner	21 09	6 05

14 *Epidemics* —Rajasthan was free from plague, except for Alwar District where rat mortality was reported in acute form Two cases were received from village Hingwahera The village was visited by Public Health Staff and prompt measures taken to check the disease

15 Cholera broke out in epidemic form in some village in all the Divisions of Rajasthan, but completely died down after stringent measures were taken to combat the disease Statistics of cases during the year under report are as follows —

	Villages affected	*Seizures*	*Death*	*Inoculations*
Jaipur Division	62	609	281	54 58[illegible]
Jodhpur Division		42	8	20 831
Bikaner Division		28	7	2[illegible] 2[illegible]0
Former Rajasthan		36	2[illegible]3	13[illegible] 391

16 Small-pox occurred in almost all the districts of Rajasthan except those of Udaipur Division Vigorous measures were adopted to control the disease and vaccination undertaken with propaganda

against the disease In Jaipur Division 88 village were affected The total number of seizures and deaths from small pox were 1 374 and 293 respectively

17 The number of vaccinations and revaccination performed is given below —

	P m ry l n to	R acc nat o
J pu	1 03 53	86 7
Mat y	44 630	
J dh	83 1 1	1 6 499

18 *Anti Malarial Activities*—In Jaipur Division the work was intensively confined to the parts of Hindaun Sawai Madhopur and Gangapur About 3 57 000 mepacrine tablets were distributed free besides 11 750 tablets sold for Rs 235/5/ In Matsya 22 villages were visited by the Public Health Staff and 415 spots were treated by spraying etc In Jodhpur Division—Anti malarial operations were carried out as usual in Jodhpur City and at Sardarsamand Pali Merta City and the Jawai River Project In Udaipur Division the survey of Bhimarea Kherwara Dungarpur Banswara Pratapgarh Municipalities was made and Anti Malaria drugs were distributed free during the malaria season

19 *Anti-Guinea worm*—This is a common disease in Udaipur Division and part of Tonk Sawai Madhopur and Jhunjhunu Districts of Jaipur Division During the year under report 29 cases were treated in Jaipur Division and over 1 200 cases in Udaipur Division

20 *Anti Rabic*—Measures were carried out by destroying stray dog in various places of Rajasthan Anti Rabic treatment is also available in the big hospitals of Rajasthan

21 *Scabies*—This disease was very common in Udaipur Division specially in Bhim Jharol Sarara Sagwana areas as also in place in Jaipur Division Medicines chiefly sulphur Bonzoate Emulsion were supplied to the sufferers

22 *Infectious Diseases Hospitals*—In Lazareth and Isolation Hospital at Jaipur 671 in door patients and 6242 out door patients were treated and 449 cases of different type were treated during the year

23 *Leprosy*—Th Lep r Asylum continued functioning at Purana Ghat in Jaipur Ci y o in door patients and 2281 ou -door patients were treated during th year

24 *Rural Medical Aid and Tr elling Dispensaries*—In Jaipur Division travelling dispensaries fun ioned in the districts of Jaipur Jhunjhunu Sawai Madhopur and Tonk where 19 936 patients in 433 villages were treated In Bikaner Division various health activities in the rural areas wer ontinued and 6 Sanitary Inspectors worked in the rural areas In former Rajasth n a well equipped travelling dispensary van was s d for Public Health propaganda and anti cholera measures

25 *Training of the Health Staff*—One Assistant Health Officer was deputed from Jaipur Unit for D P.H and Hygiene training at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health at Calcutta The Public Analyst was also deputed for training in special course of nutrition in the above institution A class of 22 candidates of Sanitary Inspectors' Course was started at Jaipur where a short course of training was given to Sub-Sanitary Inspectors and Vaccinators

26 *Public Health Laboratory*—At Jaipur 2,345 samples of water, milk, ghee, edible oil, etc, were examined In addition 2,627 lbs injections solution of saline and other medicines were prepared and supplied One Laboratory started functioning at Gangapur where 119 tests were carried out

27 At the Analytical Laboratory and Clinical Pathological Laboratory at Alwar, 232 tests were carried out In Jodhpur 14,542 samples of food articles were analysed in the Public Health Laboratory

28 *Control of Food and Milk*—The District Health Staff sent 102 samples of food and milk for analysis Strict measures were taken to maintain the purity and genuineness of articles of food in various units on the basis of the enactments in force in each unit

29 *Maternity and Child Welfare Centres*—In Jaipur the Baby Welfare Committee continued to work under the Municipal President Government sanctioned a sum of Rs 8 000/- for starting two centres in the districts, out of which one was started at Gangapur and the other at Neem-ka Thana In Matsya there was one Child Welfare and Maternity Centre at Bharatpur but the work was in primitive stage In Jodhpur there were ten centres which worked satisfactorily and 6 additional centres were sanctioned to be opened during the year Total number of labour cases conducted at centres in districts were 1019 In Bikaner there is a fully equipped Maternity and Child Welfare Centre in the City There were about 80 indigenous Dais working in Bikaner City and for their benefit Dais Training Classes were held regularly at the Centre once a week.

30 *School Health Services*—The work of the school health service was carried out by the medical officers-in charge of dispensaries in some districts In others the Public Health Department arranged inspection of the health of school children

31 *Public Health Propaganda*—Repeated inspections of the factories in several units were made for securing sanitary conditions, arranging adequate sanitary convenience and safety measures, etc. The department made use of important fairs and festivals by arranging stalls for the education of masses in public health matters

Ayurvedic Department

32 The integration of this Department was effected on the 18th February, 1950 After integration Kaviraj Pratap Singh (Former Rajasthan), was appointed Director of Ayurvedic Department with headquarters at Udaipur

33 The Rasayanshalas were placed under the control of the Director of Pharmacies, Shri H L Dave (Jodhpur Unit) with head

quarters at Jodhpur The Ayurvedic education was placed under the supervision of Shri Nand Kishore Sharma (Jaipur Unit) as Superintendent of Ayurvedic Studies with headquarters at Jaipur

34 For purposes of the Ayurvedic Department Rajasthan was divided into three regions each region being placed under one Inspector at Udaipur (for Udaipur and Kotah Divisions) Jaipur and Jodhpur (for Jodhpur and Bikaner Divisions) The Department controls 344 Aushadhalayas and Dawakhanas in Rajasthan Two new Aushadhalayas were opened at Jaipur during the year

35 On the occasion of the death anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi in January 1950 an agricultural exhibition was organised at Udaipur where this department also organised an Ayurvedic exhibition at a cost of Rs 1 073/4/6 which was a great success

36 The total number of patients treated in the Central Aushadhalaya at Udaipur during the year was 1 51 473 In door patients were also admitted there

37 One Nature Cure Centre was also run at Udaipur by the Department at which 1 901 patients were treated during the year

38 A sum of Rs 32 618/ was sanctioned as grant in aid to private Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries Most of the Aushadhalayas in rural areas are located in private houses which were quite unsuitable for the purpose

39 Five students were receiving training at Government expense in Ayurvedic System of treatment at Benaras and Bombay

40 *Ayurvedic Education*—There are two Ayurvedic colleges at Jaipur and Udaipur On an average between 150 to 200 out door patients were treated daily at the Ayurvedic College Jaipur during the year under report There is provision for 50 beds for in door patients The college prepares for the highest degree of Ayurved viz Bhishagacharya There were 3 professors and 5 lecturers in addition to the principal The other staff consisted of 3 clerks 8 compounders cum nurses and 30 class IV servants The total number of students during the year was 75 The Hostel provided accommodation for 15 boarders

41 In the Maharana Ayurvedic College at Udaipur in addition to the Principal there were 3 teachers 1 clerk 6 Class IV servants and one part time doctor The total number of students was 18 during the year

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CHAPTER X—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Municipalities

After Integration, Municipalities and District Boards in Rajasthan were placed under the Chief Inspector of Local Bodies He has got one Deputy and a regular office at Jaipur Sri Tej Singh Kothari (Former Rajasthan) was appointed Chief Inspector There were 3 Inspectors under him The City Municipalities corresponded directly with the Government except in matters pertaining to the Budget The Chief Inspector also heard appeals against certain orders of the Municipalities where such appeals are permissible under the law

2 During the year under report there were six City Municipalities including the City Corporation of Udaipur and their population, income and expenditure are shown below —

	Population	*Income*	*Expenditure*
1 Jaipur	2 91 183	4 04 128	7 30 130
2 Jodhpur	1 74 061	4 17 885	4 84 124
3 Bikaner	1 17 431	4 86 271	5 37 160
4 Udaipur	89 065	2 03 070	[illegible] 04 651
5 Kotah	63 537	1 09 881	1 13 194
6 Alwar	58 121	1 37 079	2 30 22[illegible]

The figures of Bikaner and Alwar are for the whole year while those of the rest are for 6 months The deficit in each case was made good by subsidies paid by Government

3 There were 131 District Municipalities in various Divisions with varying income and expenditure Each Board had an elected President

4 The Laws of each unit were in force in their Municipalities The question of a uniform law for all the District Municipalities was referred to a Committee appointed for the purposes

5 *Loans*—A loan of Rs 2 30 000/- was granted to Jaipur City Municipality by Government during the year under review thus bringing the total loan granted to it so far to Rs 6 lakhs

6 *Activities*—The Rajasthan Municipal Reorganisation Conference was held at Jodhpur which was attended by the delegates of nearly all the major Municipalities of Rajasthan

7 *Education*—There is compulsory Primary Education in Bikaner Municipality, which is running 16 compulsory primary schools at a cost of Rs 81 435/- Two thirds of the total expenditure was subsidised by Government

8 *Vital Statistics*—The cities were free from epidemic diseases excepting cases of small-pox The work of vaccination, anti-fly and anti rat campaign made good progress The number of births in all the municipalities was higer than the number of deaths

excepting Jaipur where the number of births recorded was 1 849 in comparison to 3 035 deaths

9 *Cases of Fire*—In Jaipur City 66 cases of fire were reported which were promptly attended to Fire extinguishers and fire brigades were lacking in all City Municipalities

District Boards

10 There were 7 District Boards in Rajasthan mainly in Bikaner and Former Rajasthan Each had its own separate income and expenditure In Bikaner the Boards were running primary schools for boys and girls Ayurvedic dispensaries and veterinary hospitals Each had an elected President but the Boards were under the supervision of the Government

Village Panchayats

11 The Panchayat System in India has a very old and deep rooted origin In most cases it survived the impact of the Muslim conquerors Fortunately this system preserved its traditional features *with extraordinary pertinacity right down to the British period*

12 As soon as the administration of certain units of Rajasthan passed into the hands of the popular ministers the system of the Village Panchayat began to receive serious consideration The former Rajasthan Government gave a lead in this direction by creating a separate Village Panchayat Department under a whole time Registrar

13 Before integration the position of the *Village Panchayats* in different units was as follows —

U t	*N f llag*	*N f P nchay ts*	*N of th llag u d r P n hay t*
Form Raja th n	14 469	451	79 0
J pu	6 371	319	319
Jodhp	4 936	61	307
M tsy	4 66	337	61
Bik r	3 368	?4	390
	33 410	1 62	9 448

14 The system of administration differed in various units There were separate organisations in some units while in others it was entrusted to other officers or departments as part-time job

15 The set up of the Village Panchayat Department after integration was fixed at 3 officers 56 field staff 66 ministerial staff and 40 non ministerial

16 The number of village Panchayats increased during the year under review and the position on 31st March, 1950, was as under —

Unit	*No of village Panchayats*	*No of villages under Paychayats*
Jaipur	331	331
Jodhpur	267	324
Bikaner	290	429
Former Rajasthan	772	13424
Matsya (Bharatpur)	337	512
	1 997	15 020

17 In all the Panchayats of Rajasthan, there are about 15,800 Panchas, 2,007 Sarpanchas and 772 Up Sarpanchas

18 In former Rajasthan, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Bharatpur and Sirohi the Panchayats had civil, criminal and executive powers, while in Jaipur it had only powers for dealing Civil Suits upto Rs 25/-

19 Out of 32,660 Civil, 19,120 Criminal and 6,800 executive cases 20,110, 13 080 and 4,320 respectively were decided during the year, leaving a total of 21,070 cases undecided Out of 1,914 revision petitions, 1,201 were decided during the year

20 The total income of the Panchayats was Rs 3,26,000/- against an expenditure of Rs 2,95,000/-

21 The total reserve in hand with different Panchayats in Rajasthan on the 31st March 1950, was Rs 2,19,000/-

22 There were 35 Central and 235 Branch libraries run by the Panchayats and an amount of Rs 48,200/- was spent on them

23 Rs 40,000/- and Rs 1 00,000 were received as grant-in aid from Sirohi and former Rajasthan Governments respectively for the use of Panchayats

24 *Conference*—A conference of the Panchas and Sarpanchas was arranged under the presidentship of the Hon'ble Minister for Local Self Government (Shri Phulchand Bapna) on the 26th October, 1949, at Kapasin (Udaipur Division) This was attended by 255 Panchas and 32 Panchayats

25 There were different enactments in force in various units relating to Panchayats A unified Village Panchayat Act for the whole of Rajasthan was under preparation

Urban Improvement

26 *Jaipur City*—The old City Improvement Committee consisting almost of officials was replaced by an Urban Improvement Board with the Hon'ble Minister for Industries and Commerce as Chairman and three officials, President of Jaipur Municipality and two

other non officials as members A Senior Officer was appointed as its whole time Secretary

27 A Sub Committee was appointed to make preliminary survey and recommend principles and zones for future development of Jaipur City as well as the schemes that should be put into effect immediately

28 The construction of over 150 Government quarters in Gandhinagar area was taken in hand A large number of houses in E and C Schemes were also completed or were under construction.

29 A sum of Rs 25 755/7/6 was received as Nazarana in C and E Schemes and Rs 13 953/2/ as Urban Assessment

30 *Rajaji Park and Fateh Tiba Schemes*—A lay out of 1 800 quarters for rehabilitation of refugees from Western Pakistan was prepared in Rajaji Park Colony the foundation stone of which was laid by Shri C Rajgopalchari the Governor General of India and seven hundred house were taken up for construction there 652 plots were laid in Fateh Tiba Scheme for construction of houses by Co-operative Societies of displaced persons and allotment made to the Societies

31 *Other Cities*—There is statutory Improvement Trust at Kotah *Ad hoc* Improvement Committees were appointed for three cities of Jodhpur Bikaner and Udaipur to suggest development of these cities

CHAPTER XI—FINANCE

1 *General*—Hon'ble Shri Hira Lal Shastri, Chief Minister, held the Finance portfolio

2 Shri Rang Bihari Lal, Accountant-General in Former Rajasthan, was appointed as Accountant General for Rajasthan

3 Soon after the formation of Rajasthan it was found that the Covenanting States were following different financial years It was, therefore, decided that the financial year for Rajasthan should be from 1st April, to 31st March, according to the financial year of other provinces

4 As the Heads of Accounts for compilation of accounts as well as budgets in the various Covenanting States were not uniform, it was decided that the consolidated accounts of Rajasthan should be compiled on the lines followed by various provinces and the new heads of accounts should correspond to provincial heads Therefore, a new classification of heads for accounts and budget purposes was introduced on the Government of India and Provincial lines

Investments

5 The investments taken over by the Rajasthan Government from the Covenanting Units amounted to Rs 19 15 20,157/15/9 and £ 1,69 762/ /4 and were detailed as follows —

	General Reserve including Earmarked Fund	Trust Fund	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs
C P Notes —			
(i) Jaipur	3 84 89 200/ /	27 41 300 /	4 12 30 500/ /
(ii) Jodhpur	3 70 68 700/ / + £ 1 69 76[illegible]/0/4	25 00 200/ /	3 95 [illegible]8 [illegible]00/ / +£ 1 69 762/0/4
(iii) Bikaner	4 41 37 800/ /	12 37 500/ /	4 53 75 300/ /
(iv) Former Rajasthan	1 61 65 900/ /	11 12 100/ /	1 92 68 000/ /
(v) Matsya	90 84 300/ /	23 46 000/ /	1 14 2[illegible] 300/ /
(vi) Sirohi	20 09 00 / /		20 09 000/ /
(vii) Jaisalmer	27 000/ /		27 000/ /
Total	14 89 71 900/ / + £ 1 69 762/0/4	99 36 100/ /	15 89 08 000/ / +£ 1 69 762/0/4
Fixed Deposits—			
(i) Jaipur	10 00 000/ /	7 00 000/ /	17 00 000/ /
(ii) Jodhpur	1 80 000/ /	1 61 000/-/	3 41 000/ /
(iii) Bikaner	3 59 [illegible]41/4/9	13,31 225/11/3	16 90 [illegible]6[illegible]/ /
(iv) Former Rajasthan	9 12 848/9/6	6 641/-/3	9 19 489 /11/9
(v) Matsya Union	17 70 3[illegible]5/	2 6 160/7/	[illegible]0 [illegible]6 52[illegible]/
(vi) Jaisalmer	9 93 000/ /		9 93 000/ /
Total	5[illegible] 15 [illegible]4/14/3	24 5[illegible] 027/4/6	76 70 782/2/9

	Gen l R n l dı g E m k d Fu d	Trust Fund	Tot l
P t l t C rtıfı tes			
( ) J p	5 00 000/ /		5 00 000/ /
( ) J dhp	5 00 000/ /	38 110/ /	5 38 110/ /
( ) F rm R ȷasth n	17 57 03 /8/	1 000/ /	17 58 03 /8/
( ) M t y	9 4 050/ /		9 45 050/ /
(v) S h	8 000/ /		8 000/ /
( ) J lm	5 000/ /		5 000/ /
T t l	37 89 08 /8/	39 110/-/	38 28 19 /8/
In tm nt ın v u C			11 13 183/5/
G and T t l	15 9 76 737/6/3 +£. 1 69 762/0/4	1 4 30 37/4/6	19 15 20 157/15/9 +£ 1 69 76 /0/4

6 *Cash Balances*—The Cash Balances stood as follows —

On 7 4 1949	R 07 8 00 plu £31 36
On 31 3 1950	57 56 874

7 *Budget Estımates*—According to the budgets of the Covenanting States which were ın operatıon at the tıme of formatıon of Rajasthan the total receipts were estımated at Rs 17 00 23 000/ and total expenditure at Rs 18 66 75 000/ revealing a deficıt of Rs 1 66 52 000/ The Jodhpur unıt alone was responsıble for a deficıt of Rs 1 17 59 000/

8 As ıt was not possıble to frame a new budget soon after the formatıon of Rajasthan ıt was decıded to carry on accordıng to the old budget of the Covenantıng Unıts upto 30th September 1950 Therefore a new budget was prepared for sıx months (ı e from 1st October 1949 to 31st March 1950) The estımated ıncome for the half year was Rs 8 83 50 000/ and expendıture Rs 8 23 50 000/ or a surplus of Rs 60 lacs

9 The accounts have not yet been finally closed The posıtıon of actual receıpts and the expendıture for the sıx months as revealed so far ıs as follows —

Rec pt	6 5 3 900
E pe d t	7 94 41 800

Accounts

10 In order to consolidate the cash balances and accounts new treasurıes at dıstrıct headquarters were started wıth effect from 1st October 1949 One Gazetted Officer was retained ın each unıt for dısposal of the arrears of work ın each place The work of ınıtial organısation of treasurıes includıng draftıng of rules procedure desıgnıng of forms traınıng of the staff postıng of treasury Officers etc was also done

11 Owing to the non availability of sufficient residential and Office accommodation at Jaipur, the Accounts Department was bifurcated—one part located at Jaipur and the other at Jodhpur The Jaipur Office dealt with pensions, payment to Officers and staff at Jaipur, audit of Public Works and Forest Departments, Debts and Deposits, Leave, postings of Treasury Officers and staff, compilation of accounts, Privy Purse payments, Budget and the control of establishment The Jodhpur Office dealt with the payments to officers and staff stationed at places other than Jaipur, Provident Fund account and audit of Gazetted establishment and treasuries

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CHAPTER XII —MISCELLANEOUS

Refugee Rehabilitation

This department was inaugurated in the beginning of June 1949 and Shri N R Malkani was appointed as the Director of Relief and Rehabilitation for Rajasthan The former Matsya Unit was out side hi jurisdiction as it was placed under a Deputy Director who dealt directly with the Secretariat The Director was assisted by a Deputy Director an Assistant Director a Technical Adviser a Financial Adviser an Educational Adviser a Chief Organiser of Women s Section and a Chief Loans Officer at the headquarters

2 There was one Deputy Director at each of the Divisional Headquarters viz Jaipur Jodhpur Bikaner Udaipur and Kotah

3 The total number of refugees in Rajasthan was over 3 lakhs during the year under report out of whom 83 622 were living in camps The camps population was gradually dispersed to both urban as well as rural areas of Rajasthan for rehabilitation

4 They were originally receiving rations in kind From 1st July 1949 food ration was converted into a progressively reduced cash ration of Rs 13/ in August Rs 9/ in September and Rs 7/8/ only in October 1949 From 1st November 1949 all free rations were stopped except for the old infirm and destitute men women and children

5 By the 1st of April 1950 the number of refugees living in camps and shelters had been reduced to 31 327 Camps were thence forward converted into shelters for those remaining there until alternative accommodation was found for them by Government

6 Two main difficulties were experienced in the way of rehabilitation of refugees First most of them came and congregated in big cities which they were loath to leave and secondly most of them specially those from Sind were petty shop keepers and insisted on continuing as such However after great difficulty a good deal of dispersal was effected

7 *Loans—urban and rural*—Rules for grant of loans were framed scales of loans for different trades prescribed and a special field organisation consisting of 21 Loan Inspectors with Chief Loans Officer at its head set up It was not found possible to form groups among loanees on any appreciable scale Loans to joint families and partnerships were however encouraged and this found a fair response Co-operative working among petty shop-keepers used to unrelenting competition would have required years of preparatory training and education Most loans were sanctioned for individuals but precautions were taken to have sureties As a measure of further safeguard payments were made in instalments and photos of loanee were secured

8 Urban loans amounting to Rs 49,60,330/- were sanctioned to displaced families during the year under report and Rs 1,67,23,302/- to rural displaced persons Rural loans were mostly utilised in the Ganganagar, Alwar and Bharatpur Districts

9 Well irrigation facilities were provided in Matsya Unit and Rs 250/- per family was sanctioned for this purpose Cattle fairs were organised by the department, so that displaced persons could select bullocks of their own choice for irrigation and cultivation purposes

10 *Houses and Shops*—Construction of 700 one room tenements at Fateh Tiba Jaipur, had been sanctioned and construction started At the same time 447 shops and stalls were constructed in various Divisions At Alwar a new market consisting of 83 shops, known as Tilak Market, was constructed and allotted to displaced persons 60 stalls on tonga stand were also constructed for them

11 *Technical and Vocational Training*—By the end of the year under review, 81 boys were receiving technical training in various vocations for a period varying from 6 to 18 months During the period of training, they received a stipend of Rs 25/- p m and the cost of tools, materials, etc

12 *Education*—Educational loans amounting to Rs 52,501 were sanctioned to deserving candidates At the end of the year during review, 53 primary schools for 6,107 boys and girls were run by the department

13 *Narishalas*—There were 4 Narishala run by the Department where 471 destitute widows were engaged in work A consolidated grant of Rs 1,25,000/- was provided to all the Narishalas Besides, 213 refugee widows and their children were provided free lodging boarding clothing etc in the Narishala at Amber This was originally run by Government, but was transferred to the Trust for Sindhi Women and Children from the 1st January, 1950

14 *Home for Disabled Persons*—A Home for Disabled Men Women and children was established at Udaipur, which had 333 inmates They were paid Rs 18/- p m

Printing and Stationery

15 In April, 1949, when Rajasthan was formed independent and well equipped Presses were working at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner and Udaipur besides small presses at Sirohi and Jaisalmer These presses continued to work with their original strength and machinery under the direct administrative control of the Administrators till 15th August, 1949, and of the Commissioners afterwards

16 The Government Press at Bikaner executed the printing work of various Government departments including Bikaner State Railway The machinery is run by electric power Printing of private work was also undertaken on usual payment of charges

17 Pt Shreeram Sharma was Superintendent of Government Press and Controller of Stationery at Bikaner during the year under report

18 Material worth Rs 18 982/12/ including a new Art Falcon Printing Machine for Rs 17 050 was purchased during the year Thus the total cost of plants and machinery comes to Rs 1 17 457/14/10 after deducting depreciation cost thereon The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs 1 73 351/14/2 against an income of Rs 2 09 005/7/ thus affecting a net profit of Rs 35 653/8/10

Motor Cars

19 Capt D N Handa M A B Sc M S M (Jaipur Unit) was incharge of this Department and was designated as Superintendent Motor Department The number of vehicles in the Garage was 62

20 The total expenditure incurred on the Department was Rs 3 97,22/13/6 The earnings of the Department on account of repairs to private cars and sale of petrol etc were Rs 4 263/3/

Aviation

21 In April 1949 the Aviation Department for Rajasthan was formed Shri G B Mehta was appointed Chief Pilot The Department got from the covenanting units a fleet of 4 twin engined and 18 single engined aircrafts

22 During the year under review new appointments of one Ground Engineer and one Radio Operator were made for the maintenance and safety of big types of aircraft

23 This was a popular means of transport owing to long distances between various places in Rajasthan The department supplied air transport for H H the Rajpramukh Honourable Ministers and other Government Officers It also managed a flying training school

24 During the period under review 200 visiting aircrafts landed at the Sanganer airport Three persons were trained as pilots by the Kotah Flying Club and secured licences During the year under report there were 10 members of the club who were under training for their A licences

Court of Wards

25 Capt Rawal Kuversingh of Dhula was appointed Superintendent Court of Wards He was assisted by one Deputy and 7 Assistant Superintendents

26 At the commencement of the year 136 estates were under the management of the Court of Wards out of which 7 were released Five more estates were taken under superintendence during the year Thus there were 134 estates under management at the end of the year

27 There were 69 students of Thikanas studying at different institutions in Rajasthan and Ajmer

28 One hundred and eighteen wells and 8 tanks were newly constructed and 1?7 wells were repaired in various estates

29 The total income of the estates was Rs 12,31,547/12/- while the expenditure was Rs 10,15,569/3/8

30 The Department could pay only Rs 20,482/13/6 against the liabilities of various estates under its management More money could not be paid due to the failure of monsoon and stortage of recoveries

Archaeology and Museums

31 Before integration there were Museums in eight States, namely, Bikaner, Alwar, Bharatpur and Jhalawar, and in the States of Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur and Kotah where there were museums as well as Departments of Archaeology In ten units, i e, Jaisalmer, Bundi, Tonk, Karauli, Dholpur, Dungarpur, Banswara, Kishengarh, Pratapgarh and Shahpura there were neither a Museum nor Archaeological Department

32 Total expenditure on this department during the year 1949 50 was Rs 1,94,600/-

33 The Archaeological Museum at Jaipur formerly situated at Purana Ghat was shifted to Dala Ram Bagh, Amber Archaeological finds from the excavated sites at Bairath, Naliasar, Sambhar, Rairh and Nagar which are shown in show cases there

34 The Superintendent of Museums and Archaeology, Udaipur, during the year under review undertook exploratory tours of Bateri, Siva Temple, Rampura Jain Temple, Parasram Mahadeo Temple, Kumbhalgarh Fort, Chaturbhuja Temple in Udaipur Division The museum of Udaipur is small one but has archaeological importance A complete descriptive Catalogue of museum exhibits was prepared

35 The Director General of Archaeology of India visited the famous historic Fort of Chittorgarh as well as the Archaeological finds in Jaipur Division

36 The Archaeological Department at Jodhpur looked after the Sardar Museum 1 543 exhibits including 1 501 paintings were added to the Museum during the year It was visited by 3,25,465 persons during the year

37 The Gangi Golden Jubilee Museum at Bikaner was visited by 25,623 persons during the year Five silver coins and 69 photo prints were added to the collection

Karkhanejat

38 This Department dealt with the following minor departments in the Covenanting States of Rajasthan —

Farrashkhana Guest House, Stables, Baggikhana, Zenani Deorhi, City Palace (Mardani Dearhi), Feelkhana, Shutarkhana Shikarkhana Gunijankhana, Silehkhana, Nao (Boat) Department Palkikhana, and Naqqarkhana, etc

39 These Karkhanas were mostly under the direct control of the Rulers of the State, but were also meant for ceremonial purposes

of the Ruler as well as the general public The Karkhanas which were kept purely for the dignity of Ruler were liquidated after the formation of Rajasthan

40 Shri Devi Singh was appointed on the 3rd May 1949 as Special Officer for liquidating and effecting retrenchment in Karkhanas with Shri B N Temani as his Assistant He was succeeded on the 29th December 1949 by Shri Durga Dass (Jaipur Unit) who was appointed as Officer on Special Duty for this work

41 The following Karkhanas which were not considered necessary were abolished in Jaipur Jodhpur Bikaner and Jaisalmer Units —

Naqqarkhana State Hotel Palkikhana Shikarkhana Shutar khana Feelkhana Rathkhana and Stables

Further proposals for liquidation and retrenchment of Kar khanas were under Government s consideration

42 The total expenditure on Karkhanas in 1949 50 was Rs 21 75 322/

Dharmarth

43 This Department remained under the control of the Superinten dent Dharmarath Department Shri Ram Gopal Purohit B A LL B a retired Sub Judge (Jaipur Unit) was appointed to this post on the 26th December 1949 He was assisted by four Assistant Superintendents—one for Udaipur and Kotah Divisions one for Jodhpur and Bikaner Divisions one for Jaipur Division and one at the Head Office

44 An Endowment Act and Rules were being framed for lay ing down a uniform policy for distribution of charity in Rajasthan

Life Insurance

45 The Compulsory Insurance Scheme has been in force in Jaipur State since 1943 Shri S Vishwanathan B A A C I continued to be the Director of Insurance at Jaipur

46 During the year under review 995 policies and 3,265 assurances were issued for Rs 11 28 197/ bringing the total assurances so far issued to 18 136 persons for the assured sum of Rs 55 78 123/ /

47 Thirty nine claims by death for a sum of Rs 16 425/ were received this year thus bringing the total claims to 96 for Rs 41 761/ Thirty seven Claims were still outstanding on account of non-compliance by the Departments concerned of the requirements of the Insurance Law

48 One hundred and twenty three claims by maturity for the aggregate amount of Rs 20 172/ arose during the year Out of these 34 cases for a sum of Rs 6 903/ were finally settled

49 The life fund stood at Rs 6 26 788/13/6 on the 31st August 1949

Census

50 In November, 1949, Shri Yamuna Lal Dashore, B A, LL B, Superintendent of Census Operations, Former Rajasthan, with headquarters at Udaipur, was directed to receive training in the International Training School for Census and Statistics opened at Delhi and Calcutta He attended the course from November, 1949, to February, 1950 In April, 1950, Census Department was taken over by the Central Government and he was appointed Superintendent of Census Operations in Rajasthan and Ajmer Under him, there were three Deputy Census Superintendents each at Jaipur (for Jaipur Division and Ajmer State), Jodhpur (for Jodhpur and Bikaner Divisions) and Udaipur (for Udaipur and Kotah Divisions)

Soldiers Resettlement and Employment Exchange

51 *Employment Assistance*—During the year under review 543 ex servicemen sought assistance of the Employment Exchange for employment and the percentage of placing was 29 2

52 Three ex-servicemen were receiving training in professional studies

53 A scheme for granting scholarships to the children of ex-servicemen at Jaipur was prepared for which Rs two lakhs were received from the Government of India Out of this Rs 30,000/- were kept apart for the construction of a Hostel at Jhunjhunu In Bikaner, 112 boys were given scholarships ranging between Rs 5/- to Rs 20/- p m In Alwar and Bharatpur Districts 192 scholarships were granted to the sons and dependents of soldiers

54 An expenditure of Rs 40 000/- was incurred for the construction of a Boarding House and Rest House at Bharatpur

55 Medical Ward for soldiers and their families and a Maternity Ward are about to be completed shortly

56 Eight Adult Civilian persons were selected for admission at the Central Government Technical Training Centres Jaipur

57 *Award to War Decorees*—Seven War Decorees were granted land awards, and 28 cash rewards

58 *Colonisation of Mansarowar Bund at Jaipur*—Plans were prepared to resettle 112 ex servicemen at this place The ex servicemen formed a society with Rs 6,762/- as subscribed capital and secured Government contribution of Rs 1,12,596/-

59 *Allotment of Barani Lands*—One hundred and eleven ex soldiers were settled on Barani lands in Bharatpur District and 23 in Jaipur

Appendix A

List of Ordinances promulgated during the year 1949 50

1 The Rajasthan Administration Ordinance 1949 (No I of 1949)—An Ordinance to provide for the existing laws in the United State of Rajasthan and for certain other matters concerned with the administration of the said State

The Rajasthan Gazette (Raj Patra) Ordinance 1949 (No II of 1949)—An Ordinance to provide for the official Gazette (Raj Patra) of Rajasthan

3 The Rajasthan Police (Integration) Ordinance 1949 (No III of 1949)—An Ordinance to provide for the integration of the Police of Rajasthan

4 The Jaipur Requisitioning of Land (Continuance of Powers) Act (Amendment) Ordinance 1949 (No IV of 1949)—An Ordinance to amend the Jaipur Requisitioning of Land (Continuance of Powers) Act 1949

5 The Rajasthan Administration (Amendment) Ordinance 1949 (No V of 1949)—An Ordinance to amend the Rajasthan Administration Ordinance No I of 1949

6 The Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (Adaptation) Ordinance 1949 (No VI of 1949)—An Ordinance to provide for the regulation of certain payments dealing in foreign exchange and securities and the import and export of currency and bullion

7 The City of Jaipur Municipal Council (Extending) Ordinance 1949 (No VII of 1949)—An Ordinance to provide for the extension of the term of the present Municipal Council of the City of Jaipur

8 The Rajasthan Removal of Trees (Regulation) Ordinance 1949 (No VIII of 1949)—An Ordinance to regulate the removal of trees standing on occupied and unoccupied lands

9 The Rajasthan (Protection of Tenants) Ordinance 1949 (No IX of 1949)—An Ordinance to provide for the protection of tenants from ejectment from their holdings

10 The Rajasthan (Discontinuance of Extradition) Ordinance 1949 (No X of 1949)—An Ordinance to discontinue the taking of extradition proceedings in certain cases

11 The Rajasthan Premises (Requisition and Eviction) Ordinance 1949 (No XI of 1949)—An Ordinance to confer certain powers in respect of premises in Rajasthan

1 The Rajasthan (Protection of Tenants) Amendment Ordinance 1949 (No XII of 1949)—An Ordinance to amend the Rajasthan (Protection of Tenants) Ordinance No IX of 1949

13 The Rajasthan (Essential Supplies Temporary Powers) Ordinance 1949 (No XIII of 1949)—An Ordinance to provide for the continuance of powers to control the production, supply and distribution of and trade and commerce in certain commodities

14 The Rajasthan (Administration of Evacuee Property) Ordinance 1949 (No XIV of 1949)—An Ordinance to provide for the administration of evacuee property in Rajasthan and for certain matters incidental thereto

15 The Rajasthan High Court Ordinance 1949 (XV of 1949)—An Ordinance to provide for the establishment of a High Court of Judicature for Rajasthan

16 The Rajasthan Regulation of Customs Duties Ordinance 1949 (No XVI of 1949)—An Ordinance to regulate the levy of duties of customs on goods

17 The Rajasthan International Monetary Fund and Bank Ordinance 1949 (No XVII of 1949)—An Ordinance to apply the provisions of the International Monetary Fund and Bank Ordinance (No XVII of 1949), to Rajasthan

18 The Gandhi National Memorial Fund Donation (Companies) Ordinance 1949 (No XVIII of 1949)—An Ordinance to enable Companies to make donations to the Gandhi National Memorial Fund

19 The Rajasthan Administration (Second Amendment) Ordinance 1949 (No XIX of 1949)—An Ordinance further to amend the Rajasthan Administration Ordinance 1949

20 The Rajasthan Territorial Divisions Ordinance 1949 (No XX of 1949)—An Ordinance to provide for the creation of various divisions districts sub divisions and tehsils for purposes of revenue and general administration of the State and appointment of officers therein

21 The Udaipur City Municipal (Amendment) Ordinance 1949 (No XXI of 1949)—An Ordinance to amend the Udaipur City Municipal Act 1945

22 The Rajasthan Board of Revenue Ordinance 1949 (No XXII of 1949)—An Ordinance to provide for the establishment of a Board of Revenue for Rajasthan

23 The Rajasthan Public Service Commission Ordinance 1949 (No XXIII of 1949)—An Ordinance for the establishment of a Public Service Commission for Rajasthan

24 The Rajasthan (Indian Income tax Investigation Commission) Supplementary Powers Ordinance 1949 (No XXIV of 1949)—An Ordinance to provide for the exercise of certain powers by the Indian Income tax Investigation Commission in the United State of Rajasthan

25 The Rajasthan Excise Duties Ordinance 1949 (No XXV of 1949)—An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to duties of excise

26 The Rajasthan Public Security Ordinance 1949 (No XXVI of 1949)—An Ordinance to provide for special measures to ensure the public safety maintenance of public order and other matters

27 The Rajasthan Rehabilitation Finance Administration (Extending) Ordinance 1949 (No XXVII of 1949)—An Ordinance to provide for the giving of financial assistance to displaced persons by the Rehabilitation Finance Administration of India

8 The Rajasthan Displaced Persons (Institution of Suits) Ordinance 1949 (No XXVIII of 1949)—An Ordinance to make certain special provisions for the institution of suits by displaced persons

29 The Rajasthan Dramatic Performances & Entertainments Ordinance 1949 (No XXIX of 1949)—An Ordinance to provide for the control of dramatic performances and entertainments in public places

30 The Rajasthan Petroleum Ordinance 1949 (No XXX of 1949)—An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to the import transport storage production refining and blending of petroleum and other inflammable substances

31 The Rajasthan Drugs (Control) Ordinance 1949 and Notification (No XXXI of 1949)—An Ordinance to provide for the control of the sale supply and distribution of drug

3 The Rajasthan (Grant of Powers to Delhi Special Police Establishment) Ordinance 1949 (No XXXII of 1949)—An Ordinance to give certain powers to the Special Police Establishment constituted by the Government of India under the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act 1946 (Act XXV of 1946) for taking action against employees of the Government of India department stationed in the United State of Rajasthan and to make certain offences punishable in the United State of Rajasthan

33 The Rajasthan Resettlement of Displaced Persons (Land Acquisition) Ordinance 1949 (No XXXIII of 1949)—An Ordinance to provide for the speedy acquisition of land for the resettlement of displaced persons

34 The Rajasthan (Protection of Tenants) (Second Amendment) Ordinance 1949 (XXXIV of 1949)—An Ordinance further to amend the Rajasthan (Protection of Tenant) Ordinance 1949

3 The Udaipur City Municipal Act (Second Amendment) Ordinance 1949 (No XXXV of 1949)—An Ordinance further to amend the Udaipur city Municipal Act 194

36 The Rajasthan Revenue Courts (Designation) Ordinance 1949 (No XXXVI of 1949)—An Ordinance to effect a change in the designation of certain Revenue Courts

37 The Jaipur State Municipal Boards (Extending) Ordinance 1949 (No XXXVII of 1949)—An Ordinance to provide for the extension of the term of Municipal Boards constituted under the Jaipur State Town Municipalities Act 194

APPENDIX I

Statement showing the number of cases decided in the Sessions Courts in 1949

Number of Cases decided			
CRIMINAL			
Original		*Appellate*	
Regular	*Miscellaneous*	*Regular*	*Miscellaneous*
1	2	3	4
436	×	4 066	×

APPENDIX J

Statement showing the result of appeals and revisions in Sessions Courts in 1949

Number of appellants and applicants for Revision before the Courts	*Appeals or applications rejected*	*Sentence or order confirmed*	*Sentence altered*	*Sentence reversed*	*Otherwise disposed of*	*Died escaped or transferred to another Province*	*Total Disposal*	*Pending trial*
7637	1583	2002	900	901	831	4	6221	1416

APPENDIX C

Statement showing he d ta ls of Civil cases nstituted decided and pending in 1949

C t	N mb f th ou t b f re				b f d po d f						P d g t the f th y	P d g f mor th n a yea
								C t t		O f		
	P d g I t t A b g g f th y r	t d d g th y	P d n g th y	T t l	By tra f	W thout t l	W th t nt t m	J dg m t f pl t ff	J dg nt f d f d t	b t d t n		
D t t J l es C t	639	677	510	1826	41	160	158	104	30	1	1 33	5
C l J lge Cou t	3941	53 7	1008	101 6	457	1174	°209	1035	309	31	5 061	1495
Munsiff Co t	881	581	6173	1635	1603	7963	9437	5 67	972	1,404	4 989	1614
To l	7301	8585	7691	63637	101	9 97	11704	6406	1311	1 436	31,38	3334

APPENDIX D

Statement showing the number and v lue of Civil Suits nst tuted in the Civil Courts in 1949

C rt	N umbe f su t t t d					Numb f s ts th l e f wh h n f b t nat d n mo y	T t l numb r f su ts t t d
	V l R 100 d	V l f m R 100 t R 500	V l f m R 500 t R 1 000	V l f m R 1000 t R 5 000	V l b R 5 000		
D tri t J l C urt	6	6	11	149	3 8	157	677
C l J dg C urt	938	1095	396	1285	78	238	53 7
Munsiff Court	88 3	917	741	668	111	1066	2 581
T AL	10 865	10 93	3 148	- 103	— 717	1 459	8 595

38 The Rajasthan Penal Code (Adaptation) Ordinance, 1949 (No XXXVIII of 1949)—An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to crimes in Rajasthan

39 The Rajasthan Code of Criminal Procedure (Adaptation) Ordinance, 1949 (No XXXIX of 1949)—An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure

40 The Rajasthan Appeals and Petitions (Discontinuance) Ordinance 1949—An Ordinance to discontinue the presentation and provide for the disposal of certain appeals and petitions

41 The Rajasthan Administration (Third Amendment) Ordinance 1949 (No XLI of 1949)—An Ordinance further to amend the Rajasthan Administration Ordinance, 1949

42 The Rajasthan Railway Stores (Unlawful possession) Ordinance, 1949 (No XLII of 1949) —An Ordinance to make special provisions in Rajasthan for the punishment of the offence of unlawful possession of railway stores

43 The Jodhpur Municipal Act (Amendment) Ordinance 1949 (No XLIII of 1949)—An Ordinance to amend the Jodhpur Municipal Act, 1948

44 The Rajasthan Special Courts Ordinance 1949 (No XLIV of 1949)—An Ordinance to provide for the constitution of Special Criminal Courts in Rajasthan

45 *The Rajasthan Press and Registration of Books Ordinance* 1949 (No XLV of 1949)—An Ordinance for the regulation of printing presses and new papers for the preservation of copies of books printed in Rajasthan, and for the registration of such books

46 The Rajasthan Press Control Ordinance 1949 (No XLVI of 1949)—An Ordinance to provide for the better control of the press in Rajasthan

47 The Rajasthan Cinematograph Ordinance 1949 (No XLVII of 1949)—An Ordinance to make provision for regulating exhibitions by means of Cinematographs

48 The Rajasthan Public Gambling Ordinance 1949 (XLVIII of 1949)— An Ordinance to provide for the punishment of public gambling keeping of common gaming houses in Rajasthan

49 The Rajasthan Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) (Amendment) Ordinance 1949 (No XLIX of 1949)—An Ordinance to amend the Rajasthan Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Ordinance 1949

50 The Rajasthan Opium Ordinance, 1950—An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to opium

51 The Rajasthan Dangerous Drugs Ordinance 1950—An Ordinance to provide for the United State of Rajasthan a uniform law relating to dangerous drugs

52 The Rajasthan (Avoidance of Wagers) Ordinance 1950—An Ordinance to provide for the avoidance of wagers

53 The Rajasthan Adaptation of Central Laws Ordinance 1950—An Ordinance to secure uniformity of laws in Rajasthan

54 The Rajasthan Code of Civil Procedure (Adaptation) Ordinance 1950—An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature

55 The Rajasthan Limitation Act (Adaptation) Ordinance 1950—An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law for the limitation of suits and for other purposes

56 The Rajasthan Civil Courts Ordinance 1950—An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to Civil Courts in Rajasthan

57 The Rajasthan Small Cause Courts Ordinance 1950—An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to courts of Small Causes in Rajasthan

58 The Rajasthan Court Fees Act (Adaptation) Ordinance 1950—An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to court fees in Rajasthan

59 The Rajasthan Arms and Explosives (Regulation) Ordinance 1950—An Ordinance to provide for uniformity in respect of the regulation of certain matters relating to arms and explosive

60 The Rajasthan Public Security (Amendment) Ordinance 1950—An Ordinance to amend the Rajasthan Public Security Ordinance 1950

61 The Rajasthan Appeals and Petitions (Discontinuance) (Amendment) Ordinance 1950—An Ordinance to amend the Rajasthan Public Security Ordinance 1950

62 The Bundi State Income tax Act (Amendment) Ordinance 1950 An Ordinance to amend the Bundi State Income tax Act

63 The Rajasthan Motor Vehicles Act (Adaptation) Ordinance 1950 An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to Motor Vehicles

64 The United Provinces Arms Constabulary Act (Extension to Rajasthan) Ordinance 1950—An Ordinance to provide for the application of the United Provinces Armed Constabulary Act 1948 to detachments of that constabulary serving in Rajasthan

65 The Jaipur State Grants and Land Tenure Act (Amendment Ordinance 1950)—An Ordinance further to amend the Jaipur State Grants and Land Tenures Act 1947

66 The Rajasthan Habitual Criminals (Registration and Regulation) Act, 1950—An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to habitual criminals.

Appendix B

List of Central Laws adapted under the Rajasthan Adaptation of Central Laws Ordinance, 1950 (No IV of 1950)

S No	No of Act	Short Title
1	XXXII	The Interest Act, 1839
2	V	The Indian Slavery Act, 1843
3	XVIII	The Judicial Officers Protection Act 1850
4	XXI	The Caste Disabilities Removal Act 1850
5	XXXVII	The Public Servants (Inquiries) Act, 1850
6	XII	The Legal Representatives Suits Act, 1855
7	XIII	The Indian Fatal Accident Act 1855
8	IX	The Indian Bills of Lading Act 1856
9	XV	The Hindu Widows Remarriage Act 1856
10	XXI	The Societies Registration Act, 1860
11	III	The Carriers Act 1865
12	IV	The Indian Divorce Act 1869
13	VIII	The Female Infanticide Prevention Act 1870
14	I	The Cattle Trespass Act 1871
15	I	The Indian Evidence Act, 1872
16	II	The Special Marriage Act 1872
17	IX	The Indian Contract Act 1872
18	X	The Indian Oaths Act 1873
19	IX	The Indian Majority Act, 1875
20	I	The Special Relief Act 1877
21	VI	The Indian Treasure Trove Act 1878
22	XVIII	The Legal Practitioners Act 1879
23	XIII	The Vaccination Act 1880
24	XXVI	The Negotiable Instruments Act 1881
25	II	The Indian Trusts Act 1882
26	IV	The Transfer of Property Act 1882
27	V	The Indian Easements Act 1882
28	VII	The Suits Valuation Act 1887
29	VI	The Charitable Endowments Act 1890
30	VIII	The Guardians & Wards Act 1890
31	XI	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1890
32	XVIII	The Bankers Books Evidence Act 1891
33	IV	The Partition Act 1893
34	IX	The Prisons Act 1894
35	XV	The Crown Grants Act 1895
36	III	The Epidemic Diseases Act 1897
37	IV	The Indian Fisheries Act 1897
38	VIII	The Reformatory Schools Act 1897
39	III	The Lepers Act 1898
40	V	The Government Buildings Act 1899
41	III	The Prisoners Act 1900
42	VII	The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act 1904
43	XVI	The Indian Registration Act, 1903
44	IV	The Whipping Act 1909
45	VII	The Anand Marriage Act 1909
46	IV	The Indian Lunacy Act 1912
		The Musalman Waqf Validating Act, 1913

48	VII	The Indian Companies Act 1913
49	XV	The Hindu D sposition of Property Act 1917
50	V	The Destruction of Record Act 1917
ol	X	The U urious Loans Act 1918
52	V	The Provincial Insolvency Act 19 0
53	XIV	The Charitable & Religious Trusts Act 1920
54	XXXIII	The Identificat on of Pr soners Act 1920
55	VIII	The Workmen s Compensat on Act 1923
56	XIX	The Indian Off cial Secrets Act 19 3
57	XXIII	The Legal Practit one s (Women) Act 1923
58	XLII	The Mu alman Waqf Act 19 3
59	V	The Ind an Soldiers (Litigation) Act 1925
60	XIX	The Provident Funds Act 1925
61	XII	The Contempt of Courts Act 19 6
6	XVI	The Ind an Trade Unions Act 19 6
63	XXI	The Legal Practitioners (Fees) Act 1926
64	XII	The H ndu Inheritance (Removal of D sabilities) A 19 8
65	XIX	The Ch ld Marr a e Restra nt Act 1929
66	III	The Ind an Sa e of Goods Act 1930
67	XXX	The H ndu Gains of Learn n Act 1930
68	XXXII	The Musalm n Waqf Val dating Act 1930
69	IX	The Indian P rtner h p Act 1932
70	II	The Ch ldren (Ple lg ng of Labour) Act 1933
71	VIII	The I haddar (Name Protection Act 1934
72	IV	The Payment of Wages Act 1936
73	XIX	The Arya Marriage Val dation Act 1937
74	XXIV	The Employers Liability Act 1938
75	XXVI	Th Employment of Children Act 1938
76	VIII	The Di solut on of Muslim Marriage Act 1939
77	XXX	The Commerc al Documents Evidence Act 1939
78	X	The Arbitrat on Act 1940
79	XVIII	The Weekly Holidays Act 1942
80	XIX	The Industr al Statist cs Act 1942
81	XIX	The Hindu Marr ed Women s Right to separate R dence and Ma ntenance Act 1946
8	XX	The In lu tr al Employment (St nding O ders) Act
83	XXVIII	The Hindu Marria e D sabilitie Removal Act 194
84	II	The Prevention of Corruption Act 1947
85	XIV	The In l strial D sputes Act 1947
86	X	The M nimum Wages Act 1948

APPENDIX K

Statement showing details of Special Crimes in 1949

Serial No	District	Area in square Miles	Population	Dacoity	Robbery	Murder	Riot: Report	Riot: Investigated	Burglary	Preventive: 109 Cr P C	Preventive: 110	Cattle Theft
1	Jaipur	6,64	12 75 000	10	35	50	133	133	1056	264	6	209
2	Tonk	798	3 43 000	11	22	21	30	30	324	10	3	66
3	Jhunjhunu	2209	1 87 000	11	22	1	30	39	324	10	3	66
4	Sikar	2946	5 91 000	23	29	20	65	56	386	21		169
5	Alwar	3291	8 48 000	9	19	15	94	93	624	24	20	175
6	Bharatpur	3135	8 59 000	27	26	40	93	93	527	41	1	214
7	Sawai Madhopur	1042	6 76 000	11	26	20	60	60	240	6	1	51
8	Jodhpur	9032	5 74 000	15	32	23	48	18	345			140
9	Jaisalmer	1606	93 000	13	11	4			15			33
10	Jalore	4730	4 00 000	14	27	19	44	40	137			155
11	Barmer	9734	3 63 000	23	45	18	23	23	65	3		138
12	Pali	4073	5 5[illegible] 000	6	23	16	43	43	338			23[illegible]
13	Nagaur	6760	6 34 000	13	30	26	71	71	260	8		185
14	Sirohi	1324	2 17 000	5	4	8	3	3	102	3		47
15	Udaipur	6689	9 88 000	44	69	27	133	93	766	39		337
16	Dungarpur	1460	2 74 000	3	5	7	13	11	123	2		92
17	Banswara	1955	3 00 000	9	12	9	27	21	188			44
18	Chittor	3896	5 63 000	23	31	20	68	64	325	16		128
19	Bhilwara	4036	6 [illegible]9 000	24	48	22	78	68	544	16	2	107
20	Kotah	0 867	7 31 000	16	41	25	19	19	830	37	2	350
21	Bundi	2 933	2 39 000	4	20	9	20	20	280	9		29
22	Jhalawar	917	3 45 000	3	6	13	8	8	305	10	2	20[illegible]
23	Bikaner	8 807	3 04 000	7	24	11	13	12	206	7	2	46
24	Ganganagar	7 960	5 34 000	19	65	58	25	25	242	19	13	140
25	Churu	6 514	4 55 000	9	21	13	14	14	208	28	2	104